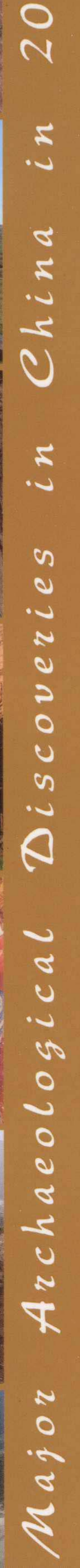
2010 中国重要考古发现

Major Archaeological Discoveries in China in 2010

国家文物局 主编

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前 言 PREFACE

2010年是中国考古事业不平凡的一年。这一年，国家“十一五规划”基本完成，“十二五规划”的蓝图正在展开，我国经济社会发展站在更高的起点上。考古事业的进步越来越获得坚实的社会物质基础，也成为这个基础的重要组成部分。考古工作在这一年里受到社会各界的广泛关注，重大考古发现往往成为民众热议的话题。这一年，新的《田野考古工作规程》全面推广实行，各项管理制度不断得到加强，促进了考古工作水平的提高。考古工作者辛勤耕耘，高质量地完成了一系列重要遗址和墓葬的发掘工作。本书荟萃了42处重要考古发现，它们是这个不平凡的年份里，最值得珍藏的考古记忆。

2010年度发掘的吉林和龙大洞遗址，是目前东北亚地区发现的规模最大的一处旧石器时代晚期旷野遗址，出土大量以黑曜石为原料的打制石制品。在河南新郑赵庄遗址揭露出的史前人类的活动面上,象头骨竖立放置，石英制品分布于象头骨的四周。这种远距离搬运大块石制品并且与象化石共出的遗迹现象，在中国旧石器时代晚期之初实属罕见。

江西靖安高湖老虎墩遗址是一处距今7000～4500年的新石器时代晚期大型聚落，清理出包括宗教祭祀广场、墓地、红烧土建筑基址、道路等在内的大量遗迹。该遗址出土的高圈足带盖壶、镂孔觚等陶器，造型奇特，在以往的考古工作中很少发现。其上层文化遗存可能是江西省一支新的文化类型。浙江桐庐方家洲遗址是长江流域第一处经过考古发掘的新石器时代玉、石器加工场遗址，在此发现了大量与石器、玉器加工有关的遗迹和遗物，这为研究五六千年前该地区的玉、石器生产工艺提供了重要线索。

夏商周考古重要的发现之一，是在山西南部的翼城县以东6公里处发现西周至春秋初年的霸国墓地。该墓地已发掘墓葬615座、车马坑22座。据研究，墓主人属于被中原文化同化的狄人的一支。随葬的青铜器种类丰富，制作精美，许多青铜礼器上还有长篇铭文。该墓地的发现为这一时期的历史研究提供了崭新的材料。此外，在河南新郑市区向北 6 公里处的望京楼遗址，发现了二里头文化和二里岗文化时期的两座城址，并在其外围初步确定一处更大的城垣基址；在浙江东苕溪中游，发现商代的原始瓷窑址群20多处。这些新发现将会进一步推动夏商周考古学的研究。

2010年，秦汉考古成果丰硕。在江苏盱眙马坝大云山山顶上，揭露出一处完整的西汉诸侯王陵园，共发现主墓3座、陪葬墓8座、车马坑2座、兵器坑2座，以及陵园垣墙与建筑基址。一号墓墓主是西汉第一代江都王刘非。此次发掘出土了玉棺、金缕玉衣、编钟、编磬、陶器、铜器、金银器、玉器、漆木器等精美器物。此外，陕西汉茂陵外藏坑、洛阳东汉帝陵陵园的钻探也都取得重大进展，在西安南郊凤栖塬还发现了西汉高等级的贵族墓地。

2010年，山西云冈石窟山顶区域的考古发掘工作中，发现了一处北魏时期寺庙遗址，已发掘

目　录 CONTENTS





廊房、塔基、砖瓦窑等遗迹。这次发掘有助于我们了解北魏时期云冈寺院的布局。吐峪沟石窟遗址位于新疆吐鲁番鄯善县，近百座洞窟分布在吐峪沟东西两侧的断崖上。最早的石窟开凿于公元5世纪，是我国新疆东部地区开凿时代最早、规模最大的佛教石窟群。本年度发掘工作中，除了在洞窟内发现大面积的精美壁画，还出土了数以千计的文书残片。

2006年以来，陕西省对位于蓝田县的吕氏家族墓园开展了长期考古工作。该墓园的时代跨越北宋至现代，是迄今已发掘的最完整的古代家族墓园。出土的20余合墓志，为研究人才辈出的吕氏家族提供了宝贵资料。

2010年9月，在山东菏泽市区发现一艘元代沉船。船体残长21、宽4.82、高1.8米，分为10个船舱。在沉船内及周围出土文物110余件，包括瓷器、陶器、漆器、铜器、石器、玉器、金饰。其中瓷器为景德镇窑、龙泉窑、钧窑等名窑所出，其数量之多，种类之丰富，质量之好，为以往发掘中少见。

大报恩寺遗址位于江苏省南京市城南。自东吴至清末的1600年间，该寺屡经毁建，在明代达到鼎盛，成为皇家寺院。明代大报恩寺分为南、北两区，其中南区主要是管理机构和生活配套设施。北区是寺院的主体，宗教性建筑皆分布在这一区域，主体建筑沿中轴线分布。清末，大报恩寺毁于太平天国兵火。2007～2010年，在该遗址的北区进行了考古发掘，在中轴线上清理出香水河桥、御道、天王殿、大殿、琉璃塔、观音殿、法堂等建筑，在中轴线两侧还发掘了永乐、宣德两座御碑亭、伽兰殿、画廊等。在一座塔基内发现地宫，地宫中出土了佛骨、舍利、七宝阿育王塔等大批精美的佛教文物。该遗址的发现，成为继法门寺地宫、雷峰塔地宫之后佛教考古的又一重要发现，在海内外引起巨大反响。

湖南永顺县城城东的老司城，是南宋至明清时期永顺土司政权的司治所在地，它是土司统治时期酉水流域土家族的政治、经济、军事、文化中心。老司城遗址的科学发掘与保护，是目前考古工作者面临的新课题。

2010年，世人瞩目的南澳Ⅰ号水下考古工作发掘出水瓷器过万件，其年代属于明代晚期的嘉靖至万历年间。南澳Ⅰ号的发现和发掘，是继南海Ⅰ号之后中国水下考古的又一盛事。

本书的编辑整理，是对2010年考古工作成果的一次梳理，我们以此回报长期关注和支持考古工作的广大读者，从书中也可以捕捉到中国考古发展的足迹。在每一项考古发现的背后，都有一个栉风沐雨、辛勤工作的考古团队，今天中国考古事业的辉煌，与他们的辛勤付出密不可分。我们向所有奋斗在第一线的考古工作者致敬，也希望他们加快成果转化，促进研究与普及工作！祝愿他们在保护发展文化遗产、建设共有精神家园的历程中，取得更加辉煌的成绩。

四川简阳龙垭旧石器时代遗址

PALEOLITHIC LONGYA SITE IN JIANYANG, SICHUAN

龙垭遗址位于四川省简阳市简城镇龙垭村，地处沱江二级支流——康家河的一级缓坡状阶地上，高程约398米。2010年4月底，村民建房时发现两根象牙门齿，长者约3.15米。专业人员在此进行调查，发现遗址中伴出有人工打制的石制品，初步推定这是一处旧石器时代遗存。2010年7～9月，四川省文物考古研究院联合简阳市文物管理所，对该遗址进行了抢救性发掘，实际发掘面积87平方米。

发掘至埋藏动物化石和石制品的文化层后，我们按1×1平方米打格分方，并按10厘米一层水平向下发掘。同时采用水筛法采集微小标本，采集部分早期土样。

龙垭遗址的地层堆积自上而下可分为5层，其中第4层是旧石器时代文化堆积层。第4层是青灰绿色沙土，亚黏性，厚0～0.78米，距地表深0.6～1.65米。该层包含大量的哺乳动物骨骼化石和石制品。

发掘区内出土哺乳动物骨骼、牙齿、角化石标本近180余件，另有数千计的动物骨骼化石碎块。这些化石不少于6个属、15个种，主要有东方剑齿象、中国犀、鹿、牛、羊、猪、獾、鼠。据初步整理可知，东方剑齿象的个体至少有3头。部分骨骼表面有大小不一的凹痕，可能是砸击、刮削痕迹。

龙垭遗址出土砾石3000余件，岩性主要有石英砂岩、石英岩、花岗岩、泥质砂岩、燧石和硅化木等。其中石制品700余件，大部分选用材质较好的石英砂岩的砾石打制，体现出南方砾石工业传统特征。出土的石制品主要有石核、石片、砍砸器、锛形器、刮削器、尖状器和石球等。制作技术以锤击法为主，另有少量砸击法。选材

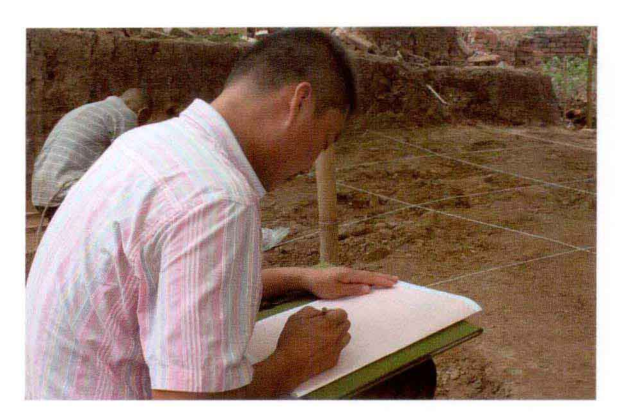


龙垭遗址周围地貌

Geographic View at the Longya Site



龙垭遗址发掘区
Excavation Area on the Longya Site



考古发掘现场
Archaeological Excavation-site

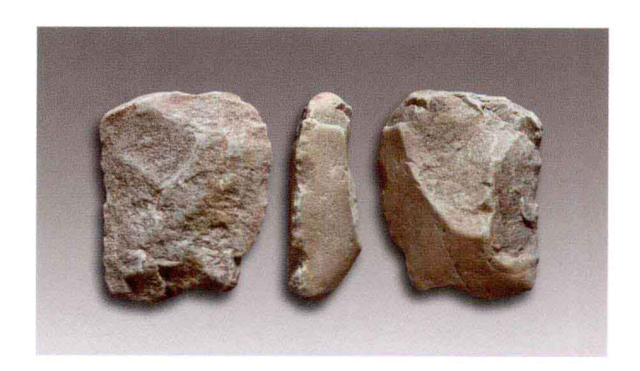
多以具有一定厚度的砾石进行打片，因此石制品的形体较大，大者长度近30厘米。砍砸器的长宽值在10～20厘米，刮削器及部分使用石片的长度为4～8厘米。石制品台面部分多为砾石自然面，着力点位于台面中间，台面略有倾斜，较厚钝。也有部分为经过修整的台面。石器多为弧刃和直刃，刃缘多为从劈裂面向背面单向加工。少量石器的把握部位经过修整。

龙垭遗址还出土 3 件装饰品，其中一件选用动物骨骼，另外两件选用哺乳动物臼齿。穿孔技术为双向对钻，两端孔径略大于中间部位，孔径约1.5～2毫米。动物骨骼的挂饰钻孔位于骨骼中部偏薄位置，牙齿挂饰钻孔位于齿根，钻孔之前对牙齿修整、打薄，以利于钻孔。

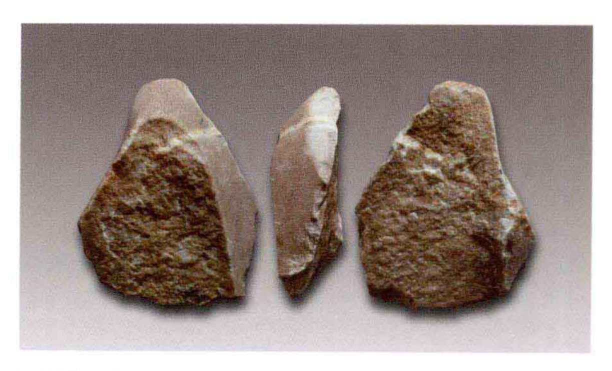
龙垭遗址旧石器时代人类活动的文化层不能分层，埋藏堆积中不见河湖相的水平层理。大量石制品风化和磨蚀程度轻微，动物骨骼化石散布发掘区，并无固定方向排列迹象。我们初步推



骨、齿饰品 Ornaments in Bone and Tooth

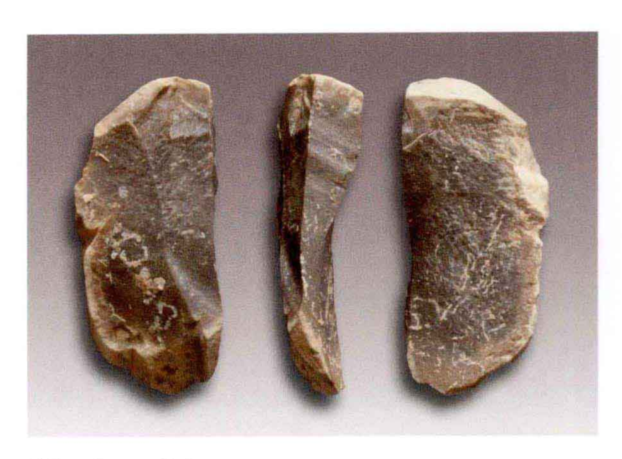


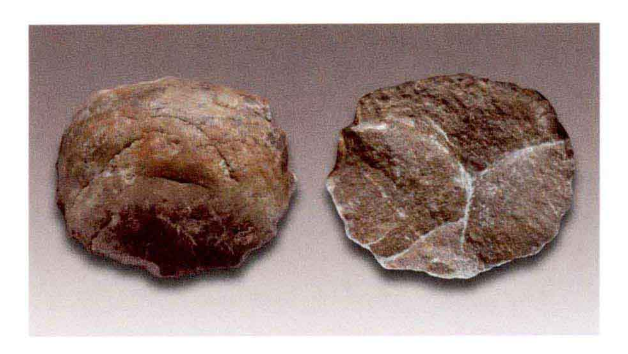
砍砸器 Chopping Tools

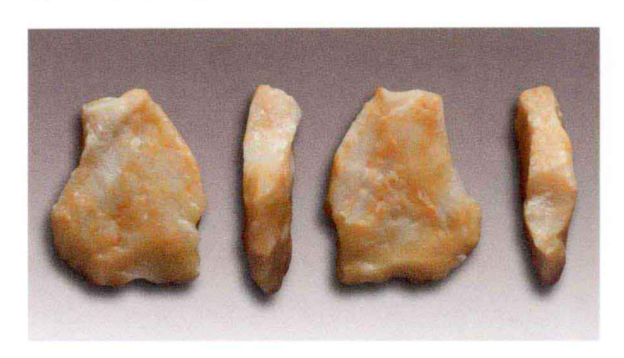


砍砸器 Chopping Tools


刮削器 Scrappers


石片 Stone Flakes


砍砸器 Chopping Tools


刮削器 Scrappers

测，该遗址石制品及动物骨骼化石等遗存在埋藏前，可能未经长时间暴露或远距离搬运。

龙垭遗址石制品以大型砾石石器工业为主，与东方剑齿象—大熊猫动物群的多种动物化石伴出，同时发现钻孔技术，其年代可能处于旧石器时代晚期。

龙垭遗址位于沱江流域，其下游30余公里的黄鳝溪曾发现著名的“资阳人”，二者的文化面貌、性质较为一致。龙垭遗址是在中国西南新发现的一处旧石器时代晚期遗址，该遗址地层清晰，出土遗物丰富，为研究沱江流域的早期人类及四川盆地的环境变迁增添了新资料。

（陈　苇　孙智彬　郗达光）

The Longya Site lies at Longya Village in Jianyang City, Sichuan Province. In July to September 2010, the Sichuan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a salvage excavation on the site. Within the excavated area of approximately 100 sq m, they discovered about 180 pieces of fossil mammals' bones, teeth and horns and thousands of fragmental bones of fossil animals belonging to the *Stegodon* cf. *orientalis*, *Cervus* sp., *Bos* sp., *Ovis* sp., *Sus* sp., *Meles* sp. and *Rattus* sp. Moreover, the site yielded above 3,000 gravel lumps varied in size, which belong mainly to quartzite sandstone, quartzite, granite, muddy sandstone, flint and silicified wood. Among them are over 700 stone artifacts, including chiefly chopping tools, and also picks, scrappers, points and balls along with some cores and flakes. The other interesting finds are three perforated ornaments, of which two are made of mammal molars and one of a bone. As a recently recorded late Paleolithic site in Southwest China, the discovery provided valuable new data for paleo-anthropological studies as well as for researches on environmental changes in the Sichuan Basin.

吉林和龙大洞旧石器时代遗址

PALEOLITHIC DADONG SITE IN HELONG, JILIN

大洞遗址位于吉林省延边朝鲜族自治州和龙市崇善镇大洞村，位于图们江与其支流红旗河交汇处的平缓玄武岩台地上，西距长白山天池约80公里，北距和龙市约40公里。

2007年，吉林省文物考古研究所在此调查，发现该遗址为一处旧石器时代晚期的旷野遗址，地表散见大量的以黑曜石为原料的打制石制品，约2万余件，遗物分布面积达100万平方米。考古学文化面貌具有石叶和细石叶工艺特征，包括石叶、细石叶石核、细石叶，同时还伴生大量细石器，如端刃刮削器、雕刻器、尖状器、两面器等，以及加工石器过程中产生的碎片和断块。该遗址可能距今1万年左右。

2010年6月，吉林省文物考古研究所对其进行正式田野考古发掘，发掘面积50平方米。该遗址文化层属性单一，表土下仅存在旧石器时代晚期文化层。已发现石砧、石叶、细石核、细石叶、雕刻器、刮削器及断块和碎片，计1030件。在文化层底部还发现了人类用火留下的少量红烧土块和碳屑、表面有烧灼痕迹的动物骨骼残块以及一件局部磨光的角锥状石器。

大洞遗址是目前东北亚地区发现的规模最大的一处旧石器时代晚期旷野遗址。长白山作为黑曜石的主要产区，当时人类曾大量利用它作为石器原料，并熟练掌握了石叶和细石叶工艺，并且制造了大量的细石器制品，这种文化特征与同时期的朝鲜半岛南部、俄罗斯远东滨海地区、日本列岛极为相似。在日本列岛北部的旧石器时代晚期一些遗址中，曾广泛以黑曜石为原料，类似这样的遗址在我国尚属首次发现。大洞遗址中磨制石器的出现表明，该遗址处于旧石器时代晚期向新石器时代的过渡时期。

地处长白山地区的和龙大洞旧石器时代遗址，与邻近的俄罗斯远东滨海地区、朝鲜半岛、日本列岛共同形成了旧石器时代晚期东北亚环日本海文化圈。该遗址填补了我国东北地区新、旧石器时代过渡时期的空白。在研究旧石器时代晚期现代人类在东北亚地区迁徙运动、文化交流与传播方面，也成为东亚大陆与朝鲜半岛及日本列岛联系沟通的关键区域。

(赵海龙　顾聆博　杨　春)



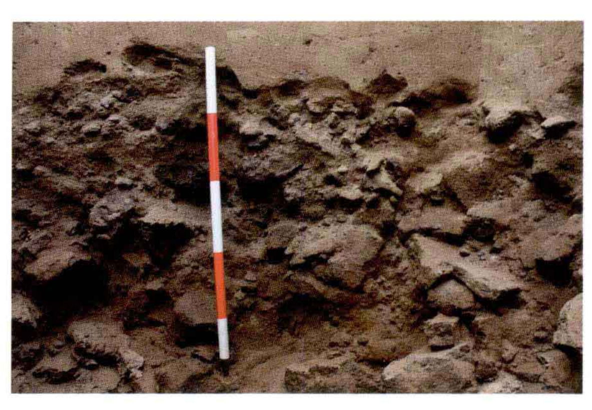
发掘场景
Excavation site

大洞遗址远眺（东—西）
A Distant View of the Dadong Site (photo from east to west)

第15水平层遗物分布情况
Distribution of Objects in the 15th Level



砾石层底部的玄武岩
Basalt on the Bottom of the Gravel Layer



发掘区砾石层剖面
Section of the Gravel Layer in the Excavated Area



黑曜石器出土情况
Obsidian Tool in Excavation



角锥状磨制石器出土情况
Polished Pyramidal Stone Tool in Excavation





角锥状磨制石器
Polished Pyramidal Stone Tool



部分石器
Stone Tools

雕刻器背面
Dorsals of Burins

雕刻器腹面
Ventrals of Burins

石叶及细石叶
Stone Blades and Micro-blades

The Paleolithic Helong Dadong Site lies on the left bank of the upper Tumen River at the eastern foot of the Changbai Mountains in Jilin. It was discovered in 2007 with above 20,000 chipped stone artifacts collected and a total area of about 1,000,000 sq m ascertained as the distribution zone of its cultural relics. In 2010, the Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a scientific archaeological excavation on the site. In the opened area of 50 sq m excavation revealed late Paleolithic cultural layers. They yielded stone artifacts made mainly of obsidian and buried in association with abundant stone micro-tools, which show technological features of stone blades and micro-blades. The typical artifacts include stone anvils, blades, micro-cores, micro blades, burins, scrapers, broken stone blocks and fragments, totaling 1,030 pieces. This is the first time that archaeologists have discovered in China a late Paleolithic site with obsidian used as the principal material of stone tools. On the base of the cultural layers, the excavators brought to light remains of man's fire using, including a small amount of burnt-clay lumps, charcoal fragments and broken animal bones with traces of burning. The discovery of a partly polished pyramidal stone tool suggests that the site must have been in the transition from the late Paleolithic to the early Neolithic Age.



细石核
Micro-core

河南新郑赵庄和登封西施旧石器时代遗址

PALEOLITHIC SITES AT ZHAOZHUANG IN XINZHENG AND AT XISHI IN DENGFENG, HENAN

2009年和2010年，北京大学考古文博学院与郑州市文物考古研究院联合，对新郑赵庄旧石器遗址、登封西施旧石器遗址进行了考古发掘。

赵庄旧石器遗址位于郑州市南部的新郑市梨河镇赵庄村北，在溴水河东岸第三阶地。遗址西部是具茨山，西南距陉山5公里余，东临黄淮大平原，属于丘陵区向平原区过渡地形。2009年10～12月，我们对其进行正式发掘，发掘面积45平方米。遗址地层从上至下可分为7层，其中第7层为灰白色黏质沙土，土质略硬，石制品和动物化石主要分布在厚约10～30厘米的范围内。

文化遗物十分丰富，包括超过5000件的石制品和哺乳动物化石。石制品原料为石英和石英砂岩两种。石英制品占绝对多数，但个体较小，一般10厘米之内，种类有石料、石核、石片、断块、碎屑，还有一些刮削器、砍砸器等工具。采用锤击和砸击技术，工具种类以刮削器为主，还有少量的尖状器和砍砸器。石英砂岩制品个体较大，直径平均在15厘米左右，种类以断块为主，另有石核和石片。工具十分稀少，主要有砍砸器、薄刃斧等。哺乳动物化石包括象类的头骨、门齿、肢骨片，以及零星的羊、鹿化石等。

西施遗址布方情况
Layout of the Excavation Squares on the Xishi Site

赵庄旧石器遗址南发掘区
Southern Excavation Area on the Paleolithic Zhaozhuang Site

尤为重要的是史前人类原生活动面的揭露。该活动面由象头骨、石英砂岩制品和石英制品组成。象头骨呈竖立状，由于长期的挤压或受石块的砸击而较为破碎。臼齿嚼面朝南，保存完整。大多数石英砂岩制品位于象头骨的下部及其周围，相互叠压，形成堆状。石英制品集中分布于象头骨的四周。



大象头骨与石英砂岩石块组成的史前人类生活遗迹
Vestiges of Prehistoric Man's Activities: Elephant-skull and Quartzite Sandstone Lumps

溱水的源头是具茨山主峰风后岭白龙潭，距离赵庄旧石器遗址20余公里，经过调查，在该区域发现有大量的石英分布，石英碎块多沿溱水顺河而下。该遗址内的石英制品所选



赵庄旧石器遗址出土石英砂岩砍砸器
Quartzite Sandstone Chopping Tool from the Paleolithic Zhaozhuang Site



赵庄旧石器遗址出土石刮削器
Stone Scrapper from the Paleolithic Zhaozhuang Site



西施旧石器遗址出土石叶
Stone Blade from the Paleolithic Xishi Site



西施旧石器遗址出土石叶石核
Stone Core from the Paleolithic Xishi Site

用石料可能是就地取材。大块的石英砂岩主要采自于5公里外的陉山。这种远距离搬运大块石制品并且与象头骨化石共出的现象，在中国旧石器时代晚期之初尚属首次发现。赵庄旧石器遗址的年代为距今35000年左右。

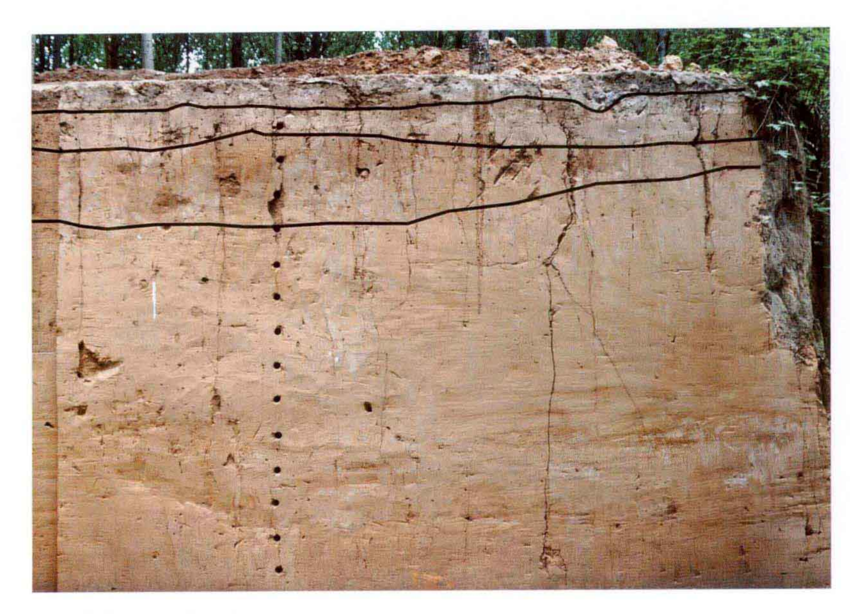
西施旧石器遗址位于河南省郑州市西南部的登封市大冶镇西施村南，在洧水河上游左岸的二级阶地上，属于嵩山山脉向东延伸的浅山丘陵地区。遗址所在区域受河流冲积切割而形成小型盆地，周边黄土发育。2010年春季，我们对其进行了考古发掘，发掘面积近50平方米。该遗址堆积可分为两大层，在下层第 3 小层偏下部，发现了厚约30厘米的旧石器晚期文化遗存，根据碳粒样品初步测定，该文化层的年代为距今约22000年。

在西施遗址出土了石锤、石核、石片、石叶、细石叶、工具、断块和残片等各类石制品，共计8500余件。石制品的原料以燧石为主，还有零星的石英、玛瑙和石英砂岩。在此发现数量丰富的石叶石核、石叶，以及石叶生产过程中产生的各类石制品。这表明，该遗址是一处以石叶技术为主导的旧石器时代晚期的石器制造场。在该遗址周边调查其石器原料时发现，除周边石灰岩内夹有零星的燧石块外，其南部约5公里有火石岭村，在村西岩层内也发现有大量的燧石块。该遗址出土的石制品，其原料也多来自于火石岭。

西施旧石器遗址是首次在中国及东亚大陆中部地区发现的以石叶工业为核心的旧石器时代晚期遗址，它的发现为进一步探讨东亚地区旧石器时代晚期文化的发展与交流提供了新资料。

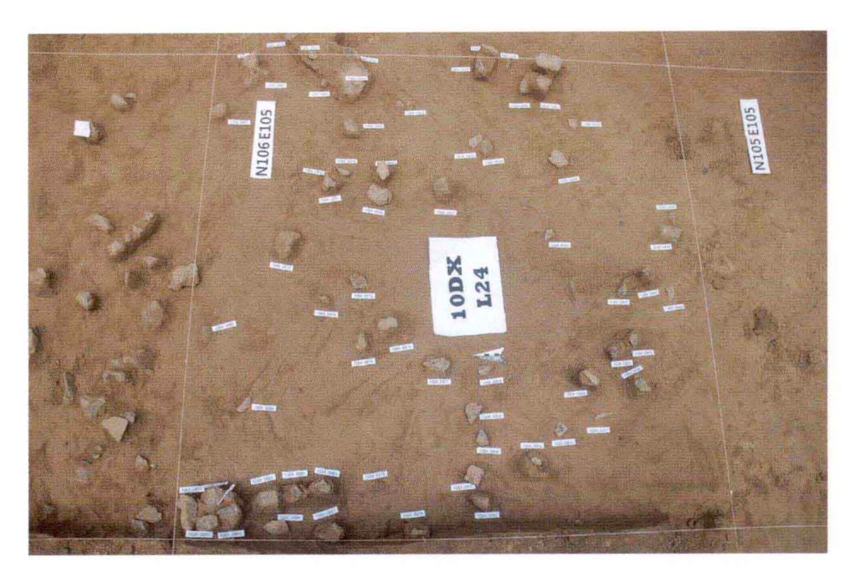
（张松林　王幼平　汪松枝　赵静芳）

In October to December 2009, the Archaeological, Antiquarian and Museological College of Peking University and the Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a joint excavation on the Paleolithic site at Zhaozhuang in Xinzheng City, Henan Province. The site is located on the third terrace by the eastern bank of the Yishui River. The results of excavation include the discovery of over 5,000 stone artifacts and fossil mammals' bones. Of them the quartz artifacts come first in number but are small in size. They are made by means of percussion with a hard hammer and the block-on-block technique. Most of the implements are scrappers, and points and chopping tools occurred in a small number. In date the site goes back to *ca*. 35000BP. The especially important discovery is a primary activity-floor of prehistoric man. It consists of an elephant-skull and artifacts in quartzite sandstone and quartz. The elephant-skull is erected with the chewing facets of its molars facing to the south and the stone artifacts gathered around. This is the first time that traces of long-distance carrying and on-a-place gathering of large-sized stone artifacts and their association with remains of a fossil elephant have been discovered in the archaeology of the incipient late Paleolithic Age of China.



西施旧石器遗址西壁剖面

Section of the Western Wall of the Excavated Area on the Paleolithic Xishi Site



西施旧石器遗址石器出土情况

Stone Tools in Excavation from the Paleolithic Xishi Site

In May to July 2010, the above-mentioned institutions carried out another joint excavation on the late Paleolithic site at Xishi Village in Dengfeng City, Henan Province. The site is situated on the second terrace by the left bank of the upper Weihe River. It yielded stone hammers, cores, flakes, blades, micro-blades and so on, totaling more than 8,500 pieces. The main material is flint, and quartz, agate and quartzite sandstone artifacts were seen occasionally. This is a late Paleolithic stone tool workshop with the production of stone blades as its main function. Chronologically it can be assigned to *ca*. 22000BP.

江西靖安老虎墩
新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC LAOHUDUN SITE AT GAOHU IN JING'AN, JIANGXI

2009～2010年，江西省文物考古研究所会同厦门大学历史系考古专业、靖安县博物馆，对老虎墩遗址进行了考古发掘。老虎墩遗址位于靖安县高湖镇中港村邓家自然村东侧的水稻田中间，高出四周稻田约3米，属于高湖—水口盆地的中心地带，是一处土墩遗址，现存面积5000余平方米。两次发掘共布方36个，发掘面积1000平方米，发掘清理一处大型的新石器时代晚期人工堆筑的土台、二次葬墓葬114座、红烧土建筑和道路遗迹。此新石器时代遗存可以划分为早、中、晚三期，即下层、中层和上层。

下层文化遗存分布在发掘区下层（第7层和第8层），出土石器和陶器。其中石器有斧、锛、针、犁、镰、镞等，以磨制为主，少量局部打制。陶器绝大多数为夹砂红陶，表面均施红衣。器表主要装饰粗绳纹，有的在口沿刻划交叉纹饰，纹路较粗。陶器器壁较薄，种类单调，只见宽沿釜、圈足盘等器物，不见鼎足类。还见少量彩陶。彩陶为白衣红彩或褐彩，有细线网格状纹饰，也见宽窄不一的带状纹饰，器形不明。

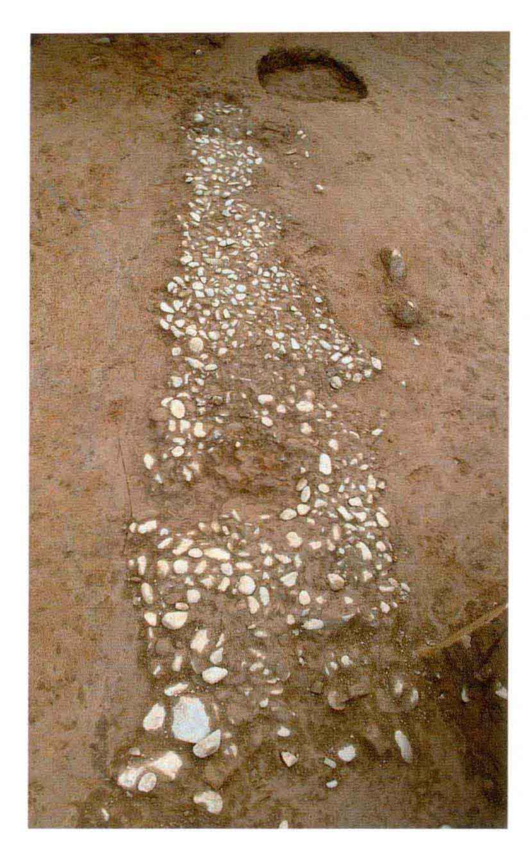


彩陶出土情况　Painted Pottery in Excavation

中层文化遗存是指在第6层下发现的一组由鹅卵石铺成的道路遗迹。该道路南北走向，残长4米，宽0.9米。在道路两侧还发现残存的红烧土建筑遗迹、石块和方形柱洞。种种迹象表明，这是一组建筑遗存。

上层文化遗存主要包括人工堆筑的土台、土台上密集分布的114座二次葬小墓，以及红烧土建筑遗存。土台是用比较纯净的黄色黏土堆筑而成，土质坚硬，颗粒紧密，包含物较少，为一次性搬运、堆筑形成。东部厚约0.8米，西部局部达到2米左右，分布面积约3000平方米，显系就地势填高补低而成，具体形状目前不明。

土台上的遗存分为三个区域。中部为方形土台，东侧分布有密集柱洞，南部为一组红烧土建筑，北部为密集排列的墓葬群。中部的方形土台约20～30平方米，高出墓葬区约0.3米。东侧有密集的柱洞，形状不明，似为土台建筑的一部分。红烧土建筑分布在土台南部。东西长约16米，南北宽约10米，大致呈东西向布局，总面积超过200平方米。现存红烧土堆积厚度最厚约0.3米。周围发现一组4个大型柱坑，柱坑围成长、宽均为5.7米的方形空间，面积达30余平方米。



用鹅卵石铺成的道路（北-南）
Pebble-paved Road (photo from north to south)



M4（南-北）
Tomb M4 (photo from south to north)



M13与祭祀坑（南-北）
Tomb M13 and Sacrificial Pit (photo from south to north)



镂孔高柄陶觚
High-stemmed Pottery *Gu* Cups with Openwork Design



陶支座
Pottery Stand

已发掘的114座墓葬位于该遗址的北部，分布密集。多数为简单的小土坑，少数为土坑烤壁墓，比较规整。多为东西方向，长0.8～1.1、宽约0.4米、深0.2～0.25米。墓穴内有火烧过的骨渣以及残破的陶器。陶器的种类主要有壶、器盖等。周围还发现一些祭祀坑，坑中出土了成组的鼎、壶、鬶、觚等。从墓葬的尺寸、大小分析，它们应是二次葬小型墓葬。

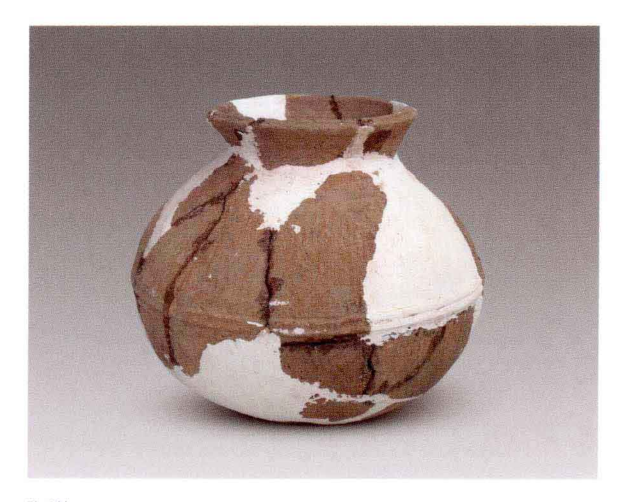
老虎墩下层主要出土夹砂红衣陶、彩陶，器类主要有宽凹面沿釜、圈足盘、双耳深腹罐、圈足状支座等，不见鼎等炊器。其时代可能早于新余拾年山一期文化，初步推断其年代距今约6000年。

老虎墩上层出土石器和陶器。石器主要以打制为主，种类有双肩石斧、石锛、穿孔石刀、石镞等。石斧、石锛主要采用河床中的鹅卵石打制而成，只在刃部稍加磨制。陶器主要有泥质灰陶、泥质红陶、夹砂灰陶和黑皮磨光陶，还出土少量的白陶。器物表面多素面磨光，少量装饰篮纹、绳纹、弦纹，流行穿孔装饰。流行三足器和圈足器。大量出土鼎足、壶圈足、罐口沿和鬶袋足。老虎墩上层遗存可能是一种新的文化类型，其年代距今约5000～4500年。

（徐长青）



白陶豆
White Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel

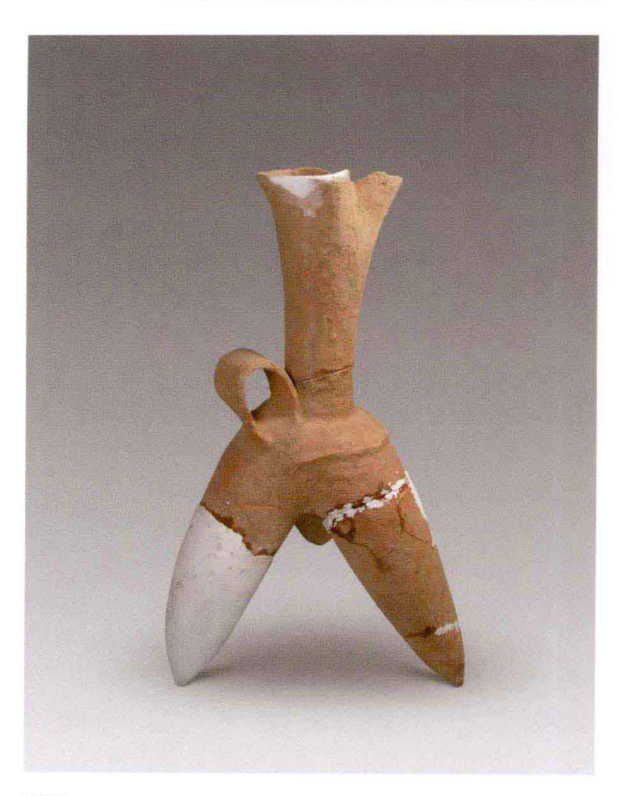


陶罐
Pottery Jar



高圈足带盖陶壶
Covered High-stemmed Pottery Pot

In 2009 to 2010, the Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, in cooperation with the Archaeology Speciality of History Department, Xiamen University and the Jing'an County Museum, carried out archaeological excavation on the Laohudun Site at Gaohu in Jing'an. This is a mound-type ancient site presently covering over 5,000 sq m. In the opened area of 1,000 sq m, the excavators revealed a large-sized late Neolithic religious sacrificial square and its related above 110 tombs, as well as vestiges of burnt-clay buildings and roads. The Neolithic remains can be divided into the lower, middle and upper strata. The lower cultural stratum yielded stone tools and pottery, the latter belonging mainly to red sandy ware covered with red slip and going back to 7000–6000BP. The upper stratum is culturally a little similar to the Qujialing Culture, but its funeral objects include almost no ding tripods, while the covered high-stemmed pot and openwork design *gu* cup it yielded are highly characteristic pottery types of its cultural contents. Thus it can be preliminarily inferred that the upper cultural remains may represent a new cultural type in Jiangxi Province; in date it goes back to *ca*. 5000–4500BP.



陶鬶
Pottery *Gui* Tripod



高圈足陶壶
High-stemmed Pottery Pots



陶觚
Pottery *Gu* Cups

陕西白水下河新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC XIAHE SITE BY THE BAISHUI RIVER IN SHAANXI

下河遗址位于北洛河的一条支流——白水河流域，归陕西省白水县雷村乡下河西村管辖。这里是黄土台塬和黄土沟谷交错地貌，白水河从由西北向东南流去，遗址就分布在河两岸的沟谷和台塬上。近几年来，陕西省考古研究院在该遗址发现了203座仰韶、龙山时期房址。2010年8～12月，陕西省考古研究院对其中两座仰韶文化房址进行了考古发掘，共布探方20个，揭露面积1000平方米。发现两座仰韶中期晚段的五边形房址、42座灰坑和两处活动面。

F1残存建筑面积263.4平方米，残存使用面积217平方米，复原建筑面积364.85米，复原使用面积304.5米，是目前所发现的同期房址中最大的一例。F1门向朝南，东部、南墙和部分门道已被破坏。墙体分为内、外两层，外墙宽0.5～0.8米，内墙宽0.5～0.7米，均为分段、分层修筑的草拌泥墙体。内墙表面有草拌泥墙皮的痕迹，未见涂朱。内墙均向房屋内侧倾斜，并于东侧剖面见到墙体倒入房内。内、外墙均有立柱，柱洞直径0.4～0.5米，距房地面深0.8～1.2米，柱洞底部有草木灰和经夯实的纯净黄土。内墙墙柱目前残存26个，其中D8保存最为完好，为两块草拌泥所隔并未填实，柱洞壁上部呈现为数个连续弧形，且柱洞上大下小。这说明，柱子为房屋废弃后被居民主动移走。此外，柱洞壁上有红色颜料痕迹，可能与立柱涂朱有关。

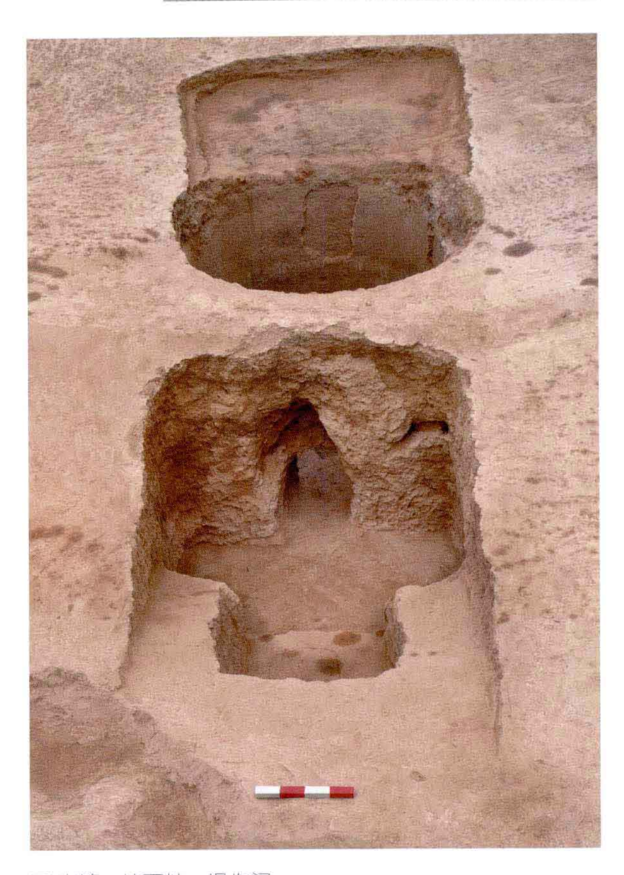
F1房址地面对料姜石进行了烧制，并在其中掺入小石块和细小陶片，制作成了耐磨美观的白灰地面，这一地面制作技术时代早于大地湾白灰地面，可能为此类技术的源头。火塘位于房址南部，直径1.8米，深2米，分为三层。火门倾斜向上，与火塘以南的操作间相连，操作间连接火塘和门道，宽1.6米，深1.5米。操作间以南即为入户门道。门道倾斜向上，在门道东侧之外残存两个柱洞。

F2保存较差，残存建筑面积112平方米，残存使用面积92平方米，复原后的建筑和使用面积分别为240.66和181.44平方米。F2叠压并打破F3，F2的部分墙体直接修建在F3的白灰地面上。F2内墙宽0.55～0.7米，为红烧土碎块、细碎陶片、小石块构成；外墙宽0.45～0.65米，为纯净的黄色土。柱洞为扶墙柱（一半在内墙内，一半在内墙外），直径约0.22米。内墙的草拌泥墙皮和白灰地面上均有红色颜料残痕。地面也分为上、下两层，其下层地面当属F3。经局部解剖发现，下层地面饰以红色颜料，且因经火烘烤而多

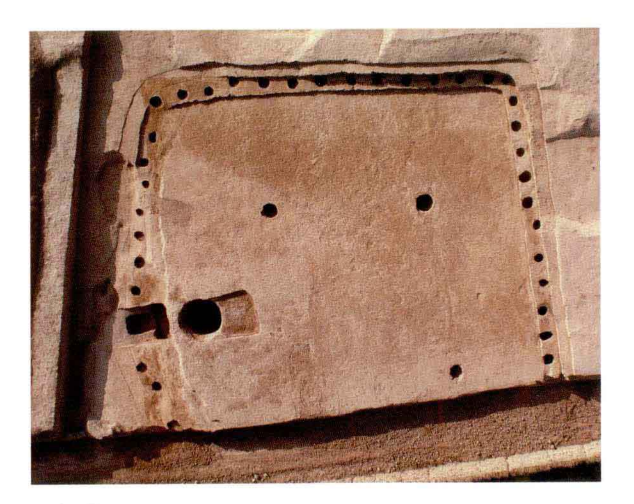
发掘区远景（东北－西南）
A Distant View of the Excavation Area (photo from northeast to southwest)



发掘区俯瞰
A Vertical View of the Excavation Area



F1火塘、地面灶、操作间
Fireplace, Cooking Stove and Operation Room on House-foundation F1



F1俯视
A Vertical View of House-foundation F1



F1火塘
Fireplace on House-foundation F1

处呈现黑色，这一迹象当与F3的内墙被火完全烧成砖红色有关。据此猜测，F3因失火废毁，而在其上修建了F2，并利用其失火形成的烧土块修筑了F2的内层墙体。F2南部无门道，但以一斜坡活动面与入口相连，呈现一种出门即下坡的情形，这与以往所见的诸多房址不同。

本次发掘所发现的两座大型房址（F1、F2）均为五边形，此类房址之前曾见于华县泉护村、灵宝西坡、彬县水北遗址。这两座仰韶中期晚段的大型房址的发掘，对于研究该遗址的聚落布局、房屋建筑技术等提供了重要线索。

（王炜林　张鹏程）



F2发掘现场
Excavation-site of House-foundation F2

F2火塘
Fireplace on House-foundation F2

In recent years the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology has discovered 203 house-foundations of the Yangshao and Longshan periods in valleys and on terraces by the banks of Baishui River to the north of the Weihe River. The excavation results suggest that the Xiahe Site was a large-sized prehistoric settlement that left over mainly remains of the Yangshao and Longshan periods. In 2010, archaeologists excavated two of the discovered house-foundations. These are large-sized later middle Yangshao Period buildings with a pentagonal plan. The larger F1 measures 263.4 sq m in remaining area and must have been 364.85 sq m according to reconstruction, coming first in area among the so far known house-foundations of the same time. The door faces to the south, and the wall consists of an inner body and an outer one with the latter surfaced with straw-mixed clay. Both wall-bodies are reinforced with posts as judged by the traces of their red coverings. The floors of the two houses are surfaced with burnt lime concretion, which is so far the earliest evidence of the lime-paved floor. In making technique and process, these buildings are similar to those known on the Neolithic house-foundations at Huaxian Quanhucun, Lingbao Xipo and Binxian Shuibei sites. Thus we have got more information on the technical features of that time.

陕西蓝田新街新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC XINJIE SITE IN LANTIAN, SHAANXI

新街遗址位于西安市蓝田县华胥镇下家寨村西南，遗址坐落在灞河东岸的二级台塬上，总面积约30万平方米。遗址西北约10多公里处有著名的半坡遗址。2009年8月至2010年6月，陕西省考古研究院对新街遗址进行了抢救性考古发掘。共布10×10米探方64个，实际发掘面积约6000平方米。

该遗址的时代主要是仰韶时代晚期和龙山时代早期。共发现上述时期的房址3座、陶窑9座、窖穴（灰坑）406个、灰沟32条、马骨坑1座，同时出土了大量的生产工具、日用陶器以及装饰品。

仰韶晚期的F1为近东西向长方形地面建筑，墙基槽内有排列有序的柱洞，墙体应系木骨草拌泥结构。该房址室内长9.8、宽8米，总面积近80平方米。F2为长方形地面建筑，室内有5层红烧土居住硬面，居住面下有8层垫土，房址中央有一椭圆形灶圈，灶内出土有仰韶晚期尖底瓶残片等。值得注意的是，F2的地面整体呈30°倾斜，再联系该遗址所发现的“沙脉”、地层断裂错位以及窖穴大块崩塌等迹象，我们推测，在当时（仰韶晚期）很可能发生过一次较强烈的地震。F3为一圆角方形地面建筑，四面墙基槽保存完整。室内长8.5、宽8米，总面积约68平方米。在F3室内中北部发现有一个长方形竖坑，坑内埋有一具完整的马骨（尚待进一步鉴定），初步推测应系该房址的奠基坑。在仰韶晚期灰坑、地层以及龙山早期灰沟内，还发现6块制作粗糙、烧制原始的砖。

346个仰韶灰坑的形状多为圆形袋状，不少灰坑中发现有植物朽灰，初步辨认有粟和大米等，说明有些灰坑当时应系储藏粮食的窖穴。

仰韶晚期灰坑等遗迹单位中出土了大量工具，其中石器有斧、铲、刀、锛、楔、凿、钻、杵、球、网坠和砥石等，陶器有刀、纺轮、轮盘等，骨器有铲、锥、镞、针等。

日用陶器以泥质红陶和夹砂红陶为主，泥质和夹砂灰黑陶次之，有少量泥质白陶。泥质陶器表面多素面抹光，但也有少量彩陶。彩陶以黑彩为主，红彩次之，纹饰主要有弧线、三角、圆点等。夹砂陶器表面多有绳纹和附加堆纹，也有少量弦纹和压印纹。许多器物上都有双錾，一些陶盆等器物上有刻划符号。常见器形有羊形鼎、盆形鼎、鸟形壶、钵、碗、盆、带流盆、甑、喇



F3俯视

A Vertical View of House-foundation F3



Y6全景
A Full View of Kiln Y6

叭口尖底瓶、小口细颈瓶、漏斗、釜、灶、罐、瓮、缸、器盖和器座等。其中羊形鼎和鸟形壶等器物除实用功能外，可能已经具有原始礼器的性质。

装饰品数量较多，主要有玉 、石笄、陶笄、骨笄、玉环、石环、陶环、蚌环、绿松石珠、鱼形骨坠等。除玉石制品外，还发现有石钻、砥石等治玉工具，以及玉石钻芯和块料，有些玉石料块料上还保存有切割痕迹。

本次所发现的龙山早期遗迹有陶窑3座、灰坑55座、灰沟

H375出土陶器
Pottery from Ash-pit H375



仰韶晚期陶塑
Late Yangshao Pottery Sculptures



H149出土羊尊
Sheep-shaped *Zun* Vase from Ash-pit H149

1条。同仰韶晚期相比，此时的灰坑容积普遍增大，口径多为2.5米，底径多在3米以上，且坑壁规整，坑底平整光滑。因此推测，这种灰坑当时作为穴居的可能性较大。

龙山早期亦出土了数量较多的生产工具、生活用具和装饰品等遗物。日用陶器的陶质以夹砂灰陶和泥质灰（黑）陶为主，夹砂和泥质红（褐）陶次之。器表除素面外，主要纹饰有篮纹、绳纹和附加堆纹。代表性器物有鼎、斝、豆、喇叭口圆肩平底罐、刻槽盆、联体釜灶等。同时还出土有较多的动、植物遗存。

（杨亚长　邵　晶）



H22出土陶砖
Pottery Brick from Ash-pit H22

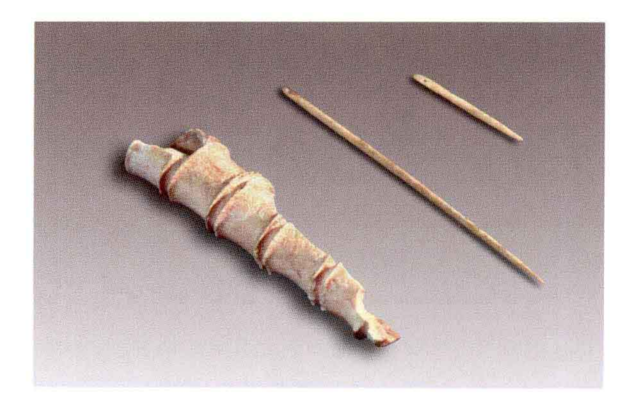
In August 2009 to June 2010, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology carried out a salvage archaeological excavation on the Xinjie Site in Lantian County. The work covered an area of about 6,000 sq m. The site is situated on the second terrace by the eastern bank of the Bahe River and contains mainly remains of the late Yangshao and early Longshan cultures. The revealed vestiges include three house-foundations, nine pottery-firing kilns, 406 cellars and ash pits, 32 ash trenches and a horse-bone pit, which were uncovered along with a large number of production tools, everyday pottery objects and ornaments. In cultural aspect the late Yangshao remains are similar to those of the late Xi'an Banpo, Lintong Jiangzhai IV and Baoji Fulinpu II and III phases, and in date go back to the late Yangshao Period. The early Longshan remains are represented by pottery, show certain commonness with those of Huaxian Quanhucun II, Fufeng Anban III and Shaanxian Miaodigou II, and go back to the early Longshan Period. The discovery of late Yangshao flat bricks and early Longshan long narrow bricks is of great significance to studying into the origin of brick as a type of building material in ancient China. Furthermore, the discovery of the late Yangshao horse-bone pit provided an important clue for researches on the source and domestication of horses in our country.



骨笄 Bone Hairpins



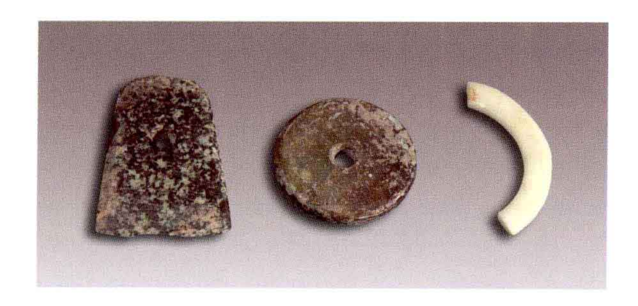
陶环 Pottery Rings



骨针和骨管 Bone Needles and a Tube



玉笄 Jade Hairpins



玉锛、环和纺轮 Jade Adze, Ring and Spindle-whorl



骨镞 Bone Arrowheads

浙江桐庐方家洲
新石器时代玉石器加工场

NEOLITHIC FANGJIAZHOU WORKSHOP OF JADES AND STONE IMPLEMENTS IN TONGLU, ZHEJIANG

方家洲遗址位于桐庐县瑶琳镇潘联村，富春江支流——分水江流经此地，形成一个长岗形三角洲台地。方家洲遗址主要分布在长岗形台地的东西两侧，整体面积逾2万平方米，地表分布有相当数量的与石器制作有关的遗物。2010年10月至2011年1月，浙江省文物考古研究所和桐庐县博物馆联合组队，对方家洲遗址进行考古发掘，发掘面积800平方米，目前已可确定，该遗址是一处距今约五六千年的玉石器加工场。

目前正在发掘的区域，除了揭露出与石器加工有关的石片堆、河砾石断块堆等，在地层中还出土了大量的与石器加工有关的遗物。石片堆以数量众多、较为集中分布的废弃石片为主，或另伴有石锤、磨石、石砧等加工工具出土。

SPD1（SPD即“石片堆”，下同），在长宽约0.3～0.4米范围内，清理石片上千件。石片材质基本为流纹岩，这也是石锛的主要材质。又如SPD5，在长宽约0.8～0.13米的范围内，集中出土了石锤、石砧、磨石，并有大量的废弃石片等。又如SPD6，在0.7～1米范围内，有序地堆砌了石英质地的河砾石和打制成的断块，周边另有碎石屑分布。

所发现的灰坑单元堆积比较独特，坑口外径一般在0.8～1米之间，深0.4米左右。例如H5，出土了磨石、石锤、石片、钻芯，还有釜、豆、罐、支座等陶器残片。又如H12，坑内堆积的石片碎屑厚达27厘米。初步推测，这些坑状遗迹可能也与石器加工作业有关。

目前，发掘区内虽然没有发现规律有序的柱洞等建筑迹象，但是已清理了红烧土坑遗迹3处，烧坑内周壁烧结程度较高，局部呈青灰色。在一处烧坑内，还出土了一件可修复的粗泥铲形足鼎。

方家洲遗址濒临分水江，石器加工工具、加工对象均为就地取材。石材主要有石英岩和石英砂岩、角岩、流纹岩和少量凝灰岩。石器加工工具主要有石锤、石砧、磨石等。其中含粗石英的磨石数量最多，形态多为横截面为多棱形的棒状。石器半成品和残品主要是石锛，另外还有少量石斧、石刀、石钺等残件出土。



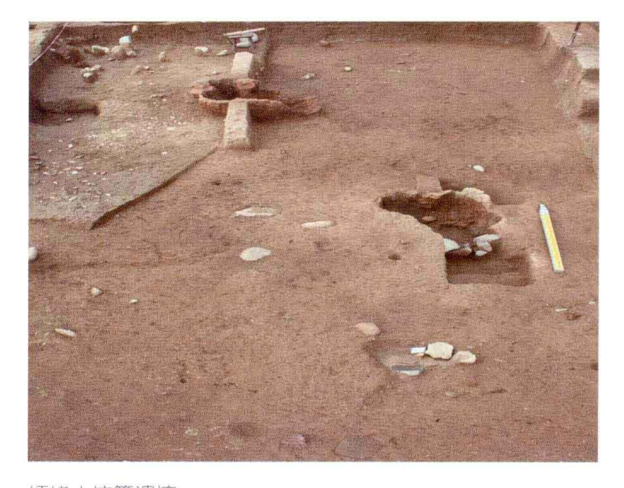
方家洲遗址远望
A Distant View of the Fangjiazhou Site



遗址发掘现场（西–东）
The Site in Excavation (photo from west to east)



方家洲遗址石片等废弃堆积
Stone Flake and Waste Pile on the Fangjiazhou Site



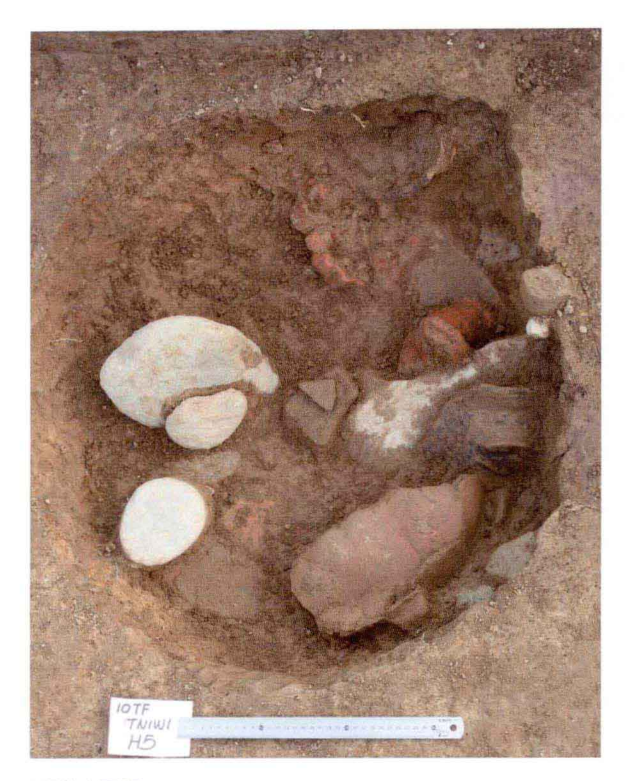
红烧土坑等遗迹
Burnt-clay Pit and Other Remains

石英质地的玦从原料到成品，制作工艺流程完整，这是本次阶段性考古的又一重要收获。目前已出土了与玦制作有关的相关标本20余件。例如TN1W1②：24玉玦初坯料，外径约6.5、厚约3厘米，形态打制非常完整。已经成形的玉玦坯件多数为打制成形，外径在3～4厘米，少量用管钻成形。所出土的玉玦钻芯和玉玦残件，为研究该时期的玉玦加工工艺提供了重要的材料。此外，遗址内还发现少量的玉管半成品和残件，均为打制成形，然后磨制对钻孔。

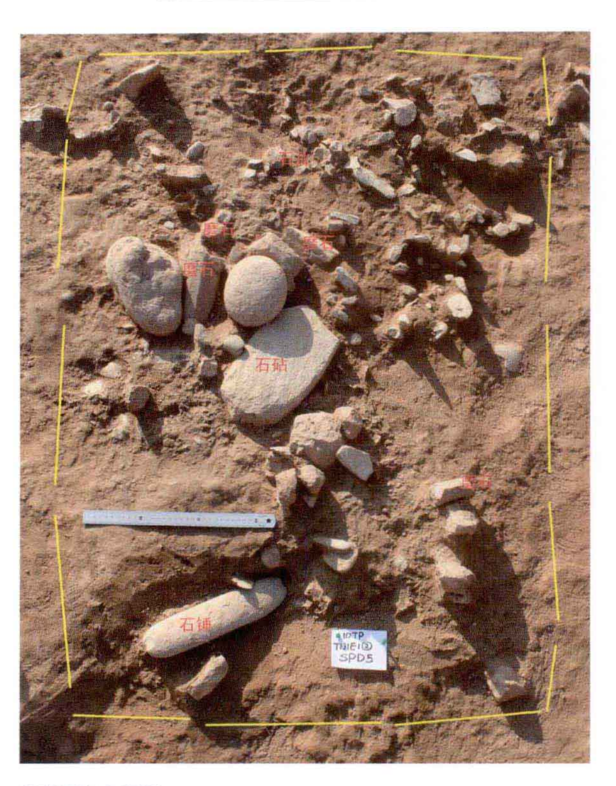
值得注意的是，目前已经出土了近20件两端或一端有乳突状旋痕的棒条状石器，它是用天然的条状河砾石制成，其使用方式和定名目前尚未达成共识，但它应该与玉玦制作有关。

方家洲遗址的主体年代约当于浙北地区的马家浜文化晚期至崧泽文化阶段，距今约5900～5300年。它是长江流域第一处经过考古发掘的新石器时代玉石器加工场，对于研究当时的玉石器生产过程具有非常重要的学术意义。

（方向明　赵志楠）



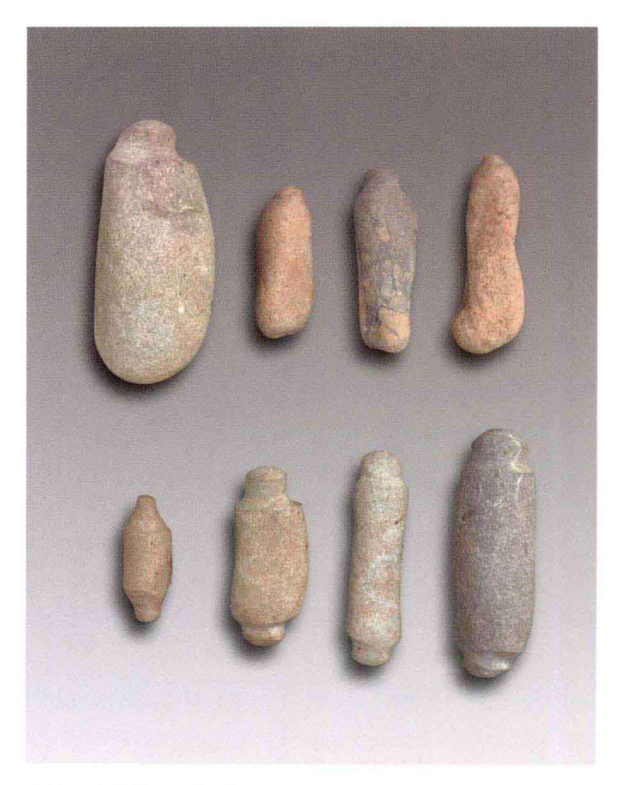
H5出土石器
Stone Tools from Ash-pit H5



SPD5出土石器
Stone Tools from Stone Flake and Waste Pile SPD5



SPD6出土陶、石器
Pottery Objects and Stone Tools from Stone Flake and Waste Pile SPD6



遗址出土的辘轳承轴器
Stone Bearings of Windlasses from the Site







遗址出土的玦坯到成品的系列标本
Jade *Jue* Penannular Rings: From Unfinished to End Products

The Fangjiazhou Site lies in Tonglu County, Zhejiang Province, on a terrace by the Fenshui River, a tributary of the Fuchun River. It is the remains of a jade and stone workshop going back to *ca*. 5000–6000BP and covering an area of above 20,000 sq m. On the site, the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology discovered piles of stone flakes and broken pebbles, and relics of stone working operation and other vestiges were brought to light in a large amount from the cultural strata. The materials are mainly quartzite, quartzite sandstone, hornstone and rhyolite, and tuff occurs in some cases, all got from local sources. The stone-working implements include stone hammers, anvils and grinding tools; and stone adzes form the most frequent finds among the unfinished and broken products. Quart *jue* penannular rings and tubes were found in various forms from material blocks to finished artifacts, presenting the whole technological process, which is an important result of the present excavation. As the first Neolithic jade and stone workshop known so far in the Yangtze River valley through archaeological excavation, the site has important significance to the study of the then producing process of jade and stone artifacts.

河南淅川龙山岗新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC LONGSHANGANG SITE IN XICHUAN, HENAN

龙山岗遗址位于河南省淅川县滔河乡黄楝树村西，遗址现存面积约20万平方米，文化堆积厚1～4.5米。2008年5月至2010年12月，河南省文物考古研究所对该遗址进行了考古勘探和发掘，揭露面积为8000平方米。发现有明清、宋元、汉代、西周、王湾三期文化、石家河文化、屈家岭文化和仰韶文化晚期遗存，包括房址75座、祭祀遗存7个、灰坑524个、墓葬54座、瓮棺葬14个、沟17条，出土陶、骨、石器等各类遗物2000余件。以新石器时代遗存最为重要。

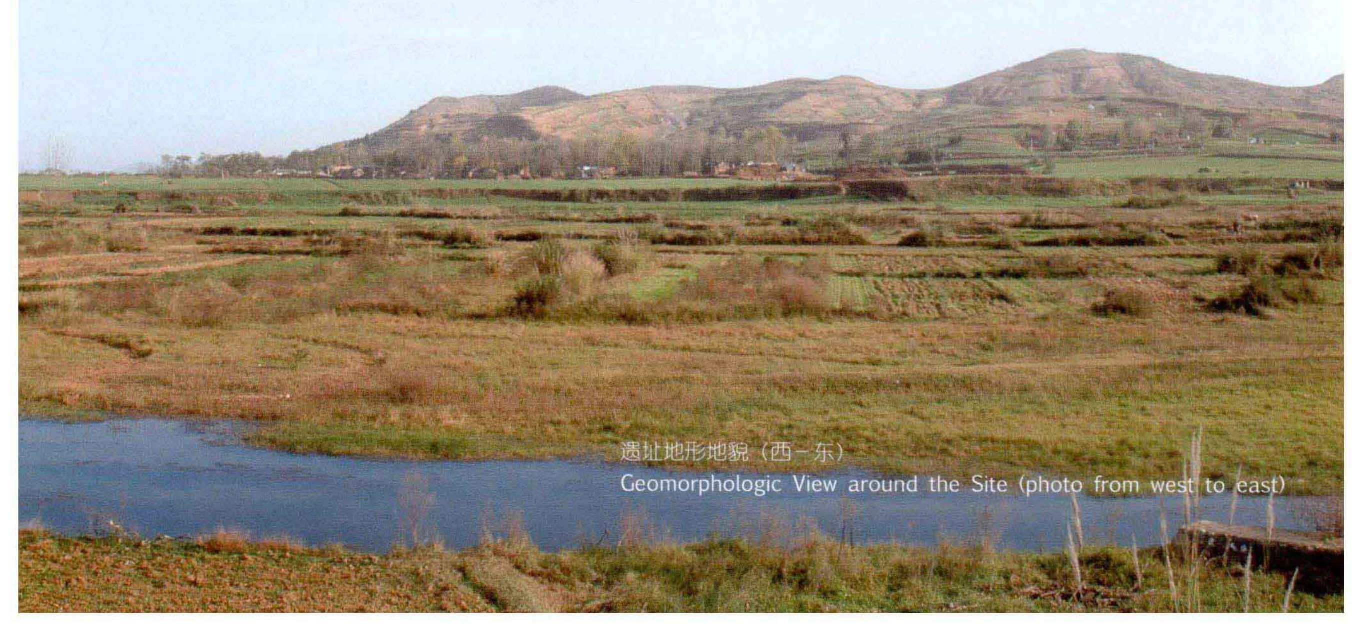
新石器时代遗存尤以仰韶文化晚期和屈家岭文化遗存最为丰富，发现有房址、灰坑、祭祀坑、沟、瓮棺葬等遗迹。

房址的年代大致可分为二期三段，主要为仰韶文化晚期（朱家台文化）和屈家岭文化时期。仰韶文化晚期房址一般保存较差，多数仅剩基槽。均为地面式建筑，有长方形和圆形之分，长方形的房子又有单间、双间、多（套）间之分。大型多间房屋共发现3座（F4、F10、F16），每座房屋的建筑面积均在100平方米以上，其中F16的建筑面积达200余平方米。F10是其中保存稍好的房址，由四间组成，平面略呈“田”字形，每间大小不等，东南间最大，室内面积达30多平方米。圆形房屋有明显的分组现象，每组以一座大型圆形房屋为中心，周围分布数个小型圆形房屋。目前共发现三组，分别以3个大型的圆形房屋F35、F60、F63为中心。

值得注意的是，在遗址西部发现有埋藏猪下颌骨的坑7个，每个坑内埋藏的下颌骨数量不等，应与祭祀活动有关。

仰韶文化晚期的遗物主要有陶器、石器、骨角器等。陶器以泥质红陶（包括橙黄陶）和夹砂（蚌）灰陶为主，黑陶极少。以素面陶器为主，纹饰有弦纹、细绳纹、篮纹、附加堆纹等。器类主要有鼎、钵、罐、盆、缸、器盖等。

该遗址的屈家岭文化晚期遗存叠压在仰韶文



遗址地形地貌（西－东）
Geomorphologic View around the Site (photo from west to east)

2009年发掘区全景航拍
A Panoramic View of the 2009-excavated Area (aerial photo)



发掘区局部，从右至左为F16、F10、F4
A Part of the Excavated Area: House-foundations F16, F10 and F4 (from right to left)

化晚期遗存之上，遗迹主要有房址、灰坑、瓮棺葬等。这一时期的房址形制和仰韶文化晚期近似。典型器物有双腹碗、高圈足杯等。

该遗址的石家河文化遗迹主要是灰坑。有圆形、椭圆形和不规则形状。在H125内出土有陶斝、尊、缸，较为完整，且陶斝内盛有鸟禽类的骨骼，该坑应具有特殊意义。这一时期的典型陶器主要有宽扁足鼎、斜腹杯、花瓣形圈足罐等，器物形制与湖北郧县青龙泉遗址出土的同类器物近似。

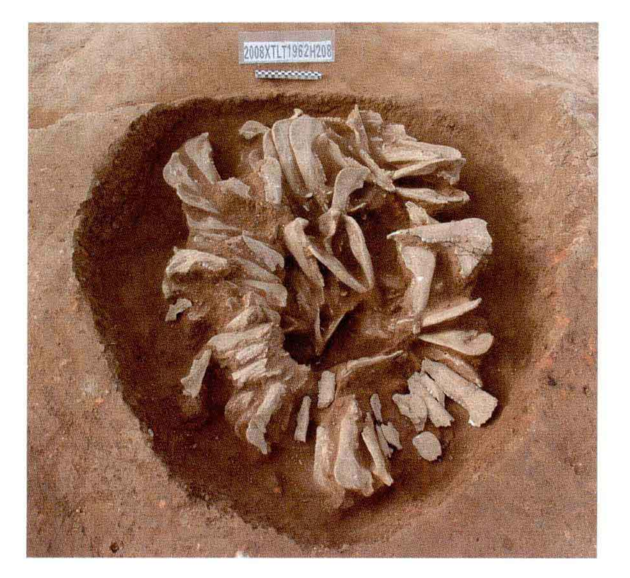
王湾三期文化遗存集中分布于遗址的北部。目前发现的遗迹主要是灰坑和瓮棺葬。灰坑有圆形和圆角长方形两种，应为窖穴废弃后遗存。瓮棺葬共发现2座，葬具为罐



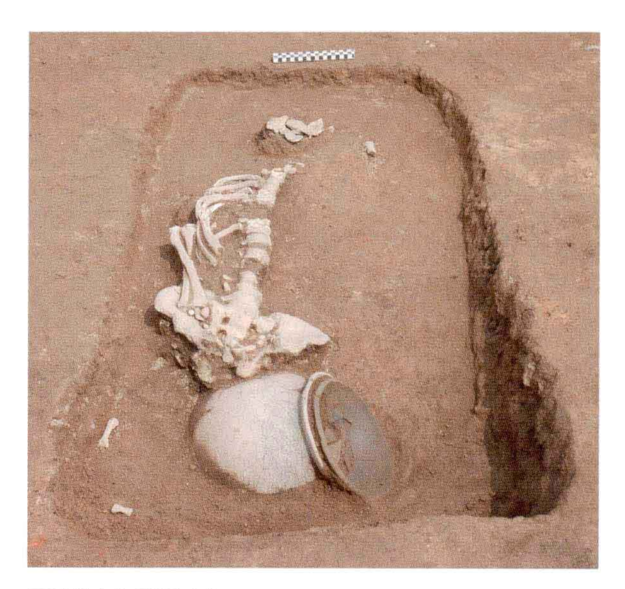
F8
Double-roomed House-foundation F8



F35
House-foundation F35 with a diameter of about 8.25m



H208
Ash-pit H208



屈家岭文化墓葬M42
Tomb M42 of the Qujialing Culture

和豆。典型陶器有侧扁高足罐形鼎、豆等。西周遗存主要有灰坑2个、墓葬10座。随葬器物有陶鬲、石钺、石玦、骨簪等。从陶鬲的形制来看，墓葬年代当为西周中晚期。汉代遗存主要是墓葬，均为砖室墓，出土铜器、陶器和釉陶器等。

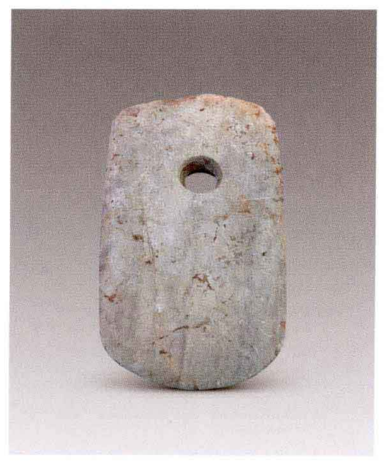
龙山岗遗址地处黄河中游和长江中游两大史前文化系统的交汇地带，南北两大文化系统在这里此消彼长、相互交流与融合。龙山岗遗址的发掘，对我们认识南北文化中介地带的文化面貌和性质有着重要的学术价值。另外，已发现的西周遗存对于楚文化起源研究也具有重要意义。

（梁法伟　聂　凡）



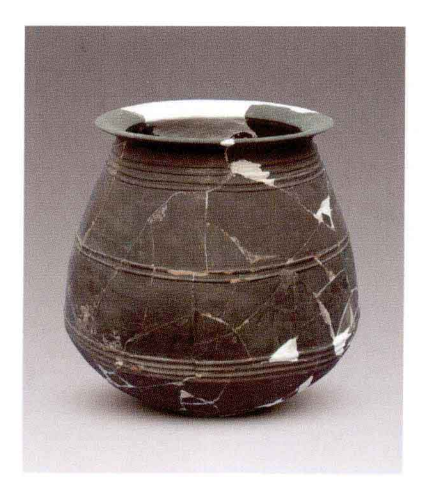
屈家岭文化瓮棺葬W7
Urn-coffin Burial W7 of the Qujialing Culture

The Longshangang Site is located in Xichuan County, Henan Province. In May 2008 to December 2010, the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology excavated the site, revealing an area of 8,000 sq m and bringing to light remains of the late Yangshao (Zhujiatai Culture), Qujialing, Shijiahe and Wangwan III cultures and the Western Zhou, Han, Song-Yuan and Ming-Qing periods. The most abundant relics belong to the late Yangshao (Zhujiatai Culture) and Qujialing cultures. The vestiges consist of house-foundations, ash-pits, sacrificial pits, ditches and urn-coffin burials. Large-sized multi-room houses were discovered three, each covering an area of over 100 sq m. The round houses are clearly divided into groups, each cluster of small-sized houses centering on a large round one. In addition, there occurred seven pits containing pigs' mandibles unequal in number, which can be inferred to be concerned with sacrificial activities. The excavation has important academic value to researching into the development sequence of the Neolithic culture in the middle Hanshui River valley and studying the changes of settlement form in various stages of the Neolithic Age throughout this region.



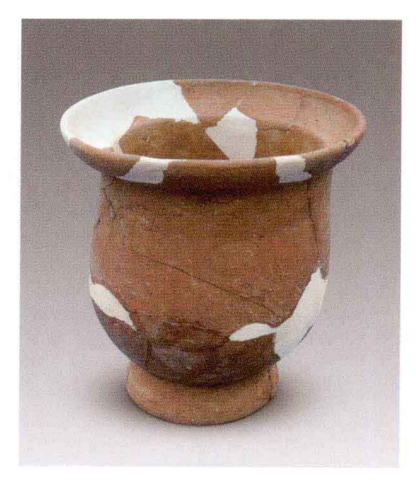
仰韶文化石钺

Stone *Yue* Battle-axe of the Yangshao Culture



屈家岭文化陶罐

Pottery Jar of the Qujialing Culture



屈家岭文化陶尊

Pottery *Zun* Vase of the Qujialing Culture



屈家岭文化玉璜

Jade *Huang* Semi-disc of the Qujialing Culture



石家河文化陶大口尊和斝

Large-mouthed Pottery *Zun* Vase and *Jia* of the Shijiahe Culture

河南禹州瓦店龙山文化遗址

WADIAN SITE OF THE LONGSHAN CULTURE IN YUZHOU, HENAN

瓦店遗址位于河南省禹州市火龙乡瓦店村，这里是颍河右岸的二级台地，发源于嵩山东南麓的颍河由遗址的西北向东南方向流去。2009年9月~2010年2月，河南省文物考古研究所和北京大学考古文博学院联合，对该遗址进行钻探和发掘。共开探方48个、探沟1条，发掘面积953平方米。主要遗迹有建筑基址、壕沟、路、柱坑、灰坑、灰沟、墓葬、瓮棺葬、灶、窑、井等。出土了丰富的陶、石、玉、骨、蚌、角、牙质遗物。

在瓦店遗址的西北台地上，发现一处大型环壕。东、西、南三面的壕沟与东北面的颍河共同构成长方形防御体系，呈西北－东南走向，环壕与颍河围起的面积达40余万平方米。环壕保存较好，东、西壕复原长皆约400米，南壕长1000余米，壕沟口宽约30、底宽约18米，残深2～3米。此大型环壕的使用年代为王湾三期文化晚期。

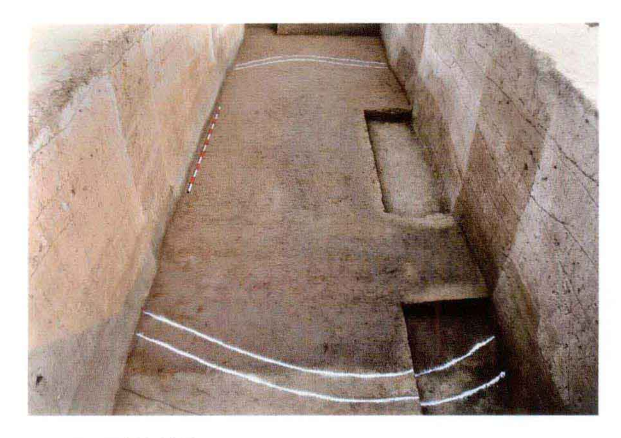
在瓦店遗址西北台地环壕范围内中部偏南处，发现两处王湾三期文化晚期的大型建筑基址，与南壕走向大体一致，并呈东、西相对分布，两处建筑基址相距约300米。

东部夯土建筑WD2F1，由数条围沟组成，大体呈“回”字形，东西、南北向长皆约30米，面积近千平方米，基址厚约1.5米。夯土是直接夯筑在生土上，分块夯筑的迹象明显。在建筑基址上，发现了用于奠基或祭祀的身首分离的人牲遗骸数具和动物骨骼数具。在WD2F1的西侧紧挨着另一座夯土建筑，也是由围沟组成，在沟内和其附近亦发现有人牲遗骸和动物骨骼。因为仅发掘了东部，其形制是否与WD2F1相似，有待进一步工作。但从已有的考古材料看，很可能与WD2F1是同一组建筑。

西部由3座建筑基址组成（WD1TJ1、WD1TJ2、WD1TJ3）。其中WD1TJ1现存长方

WD1区发掘现场
Excavation-site within the First Area of the Site

WD1TJ1、TJ2、TJ3建筑基址鸟瞰
A Bird's-eye View of the Building-foundations in Excavation Trenches 1-3 within the First Area of the Site



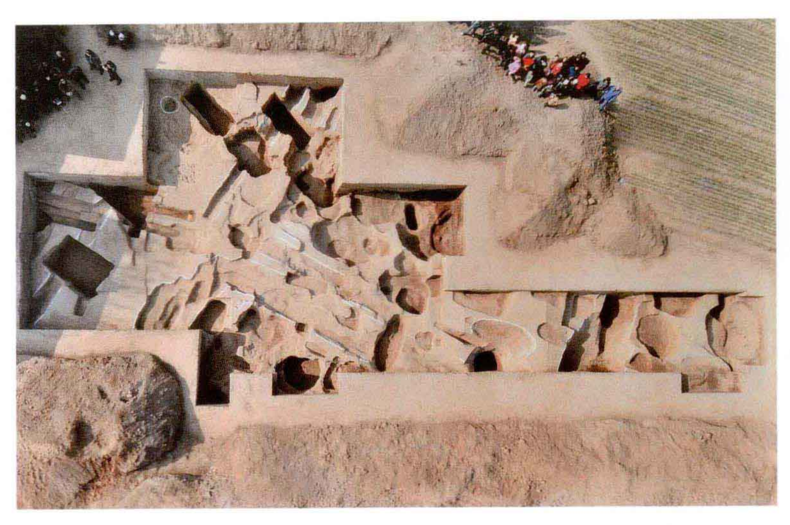
WD1TJ2建筑基址
Building-foundation in Excavation Trench 2 within the First Area of the Site



WD1TJ3建筑基址3号、4号圆圈
Nos. 3 and 4 circles on a Building-foundation in Excavation Trench 3 within the First Area of the Site

形基础部分，南北长约35、东西宽约30米，面积近千平方米，用纯净黄土多层铺垫形成基础，在其西北角的铺垫层中发现有人头骨，该建筑基址可能是古代文献中的祭祀设施“墠”。WD1TJ2为平地起建的圆形建筑，直径约10米，面积60余平方米。WD1TJ3的东部与WD1TJ1相邻，从已

有的发掘情况看，估计其面积应有数百平方米。用黄土分层夯筑而成，基址厚约1米。在其表面发现有几个呈东西向排开的用灰褐色土或黄褐色土组成的环形圈，环形圈直径0.8～2米不等。我们认为，上述建筑基址可能都是与祭祀活动有关的遗迹。



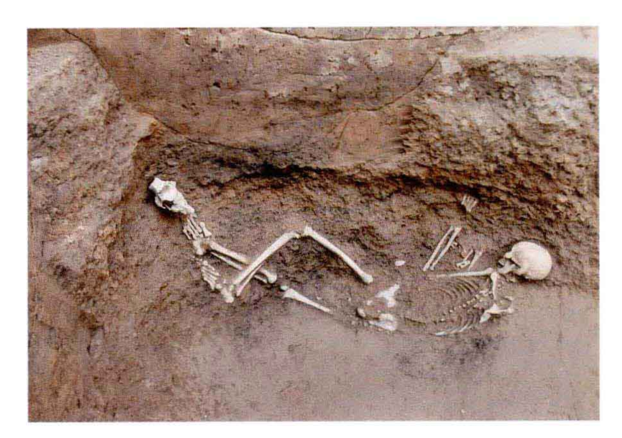
WD2F1建筑基址鸟瞰

A Bird's-eye View of the Building-foundation F1 within the Second Area of the Site

在瓦店遗址的东南台地上，亦有大型环壕围绕，地面现存的西壕和南壕均残长约700米，壕沟宽20～35、残深3～5米。东南台地的西壕和东壕的年代不晚于汉代，但其年代是否能早到龙山时期尚待考察。东南台地的环壕与东面的颍河围成的面积约50万平方米，环壕内主要是王湾三期文化晚期遗存。

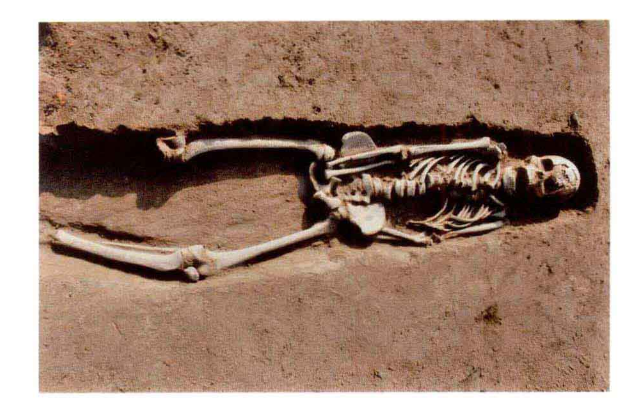
瓦店遗址出土的王湾三期文化晚期遗物中，以陶列觚、白陶或黑陶（蛋壳陶）或灰陶的成套酒器、玉器、大卜骨等为代表。陶酒器种类有鬶、斝、盉、杯、觚等，纹饰以鸟纹、云雷纹、几何纹最具特色。瓦店在使用羊肩胛骨占卜外，还使用牛肩胛骨作卜骨。占卜祭祀活动的存在，充分显示瓦店遗址的高等级。瓦店遗址龙山时期大型环壕和祭祀遗迹群的发现，表明该遗址是当时颍河中游甚为重要的中心聚落。联系到文献记载的夏之阳翟、钧台均在禹州，其很可能与禹、启的阳翟城或者钧台之享有关。

（方燕明）



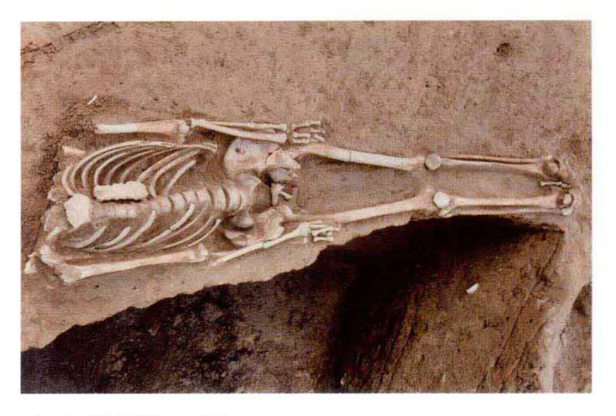
WD2F1建筑基址祭祀坑中人牲和动物头骨

Human Victim and Animal Skull in the Sacrificial Pit on Building-foundation F1 within the Second Area of the Site



WD2F1建筑基址人牲之一

Human Victim on Building-foundation F1 within the Second Area of the Site



WD2F1建筑基址人牲之二

Human Victim on Building-foundation F1 within the Second Area of the Site



陶鼎 Pottery *Ding* Tripods



陶碗 Pottery Bowls

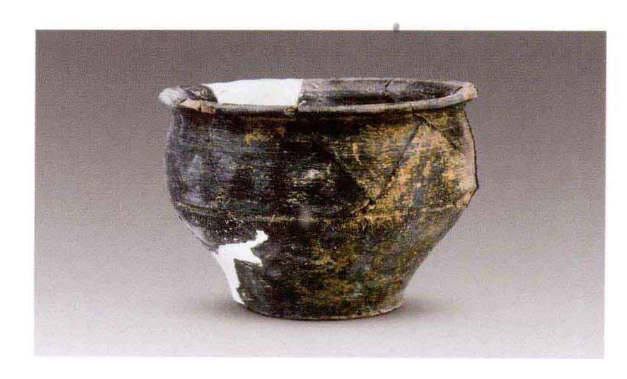


陶钵 Pottery *Bo* Bowls



陶器盖 Pottery Lids

The Wadian Site is situated in Yuzhou City, Henan Province, on the second terrace by the eastern bank of the Yinghe River. In September 2009 to February 2010, the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and Peking University carried out there a joint archaeological excavation. In the excavated area of 953 sq m, they revealed mainly building-foundations, ditches, roads, ash-pits, tombs and urn-coffin burials. The unearthed artifacts are chiefly pottery wine vessel sets (consisting of vessels of the *gui* tripod, *jia*, *he* tri-legged pot, cup and *gu* cup), pottery human heads, jades and large oracle-bones. A large-sized rectangular moat formed of the eastern, western and southern ditches along with the Yinghe River on the northeastern side was found to be of the late Wangwan III Culture and to enclose an area of over 400,000 sq m. Within this area, a little south of the center, two large-sized building-foundations of the Wangwan III Culture are symmetrically laid out from the west to the east. The eastern rammed-earth building measures approximately 1,000 sq m in area, while the western building is represented by three building-foundations. The excavators believe that these vestiges may be remains related to sacrificial activities. The Wadian Site is left over from a central settlement of the late Wangwan III Culture; and the discovery of the large-sized rectangular moat, the group of sacrificial remains and the high-grade objects suggests that the site might be concerned with Yangzhai City where Yu and Qi lived.



陶罐 Pottery Jar

上海广富林
新石器时代遗址

NEOLITHIC GUANGFULIN SITE IN SHANGHAI

广富林遗址位于上海市松江区方松街道。1999～2009年，在广富林遗址先后进行了多次考古发掘，取得了重要成果。2010年4～12月，上海博物馆考古研究部对该区域进行了抢救性考古发掘。发掘总面积约8000平方米，发现了新石器时代墓地3处、墓葬279座、不同时期的房址2座、灰坑469个、灰沟52条、水井175个，同时出土了大量的陶器、石器、骨器等遗物。

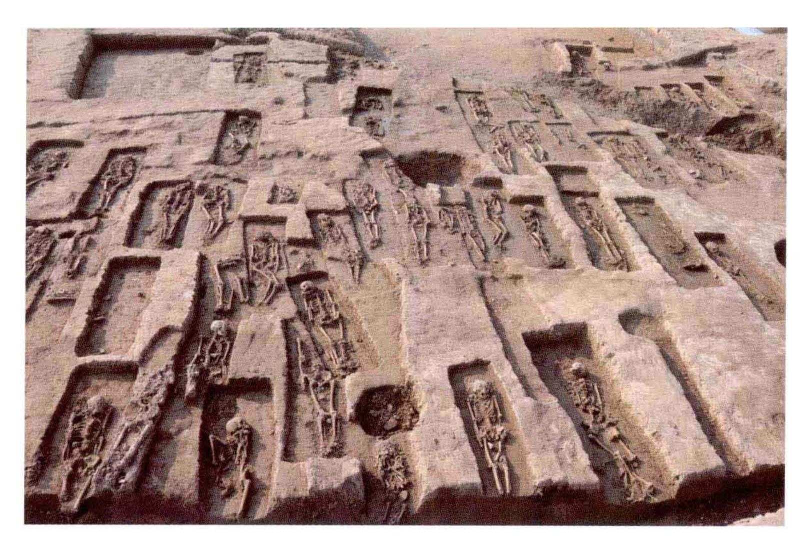
在3处新石器时代墓地均建于地势较高处，共发现不同时期的墓葬275座。其中北部墓地139座；中部墓地32座，多为孩童墓，可能是为孩童专设的墓区；南部墓地104座。墓葬以东西向排列为主，墓地沿用时间较长，墓葬之间的叠压、打破关系十分复杂。晚期墓葬打破早期墓葬时，常常将早期墓葬的骨骼收拢、移位，表现出对往生者的尊重以及一定的氏族意识。墓葬为长方形土坑竖穴墓，绝大多数为单人葬，仅发现一例男女合葬墓（M141）。墓葬的头向基本为南偏西，葬式以仰身直肢葬为主，有少量仰身屈肢、俯身屈肢和屈肢葬。墓地中有二次葬的习俗，骨骼有明显的错位现象。

M249为崧泽文化墓葬，长1.95、宽0.6米，墓向184°，仰身屈肢，女性，年龄35～40岁，随葬鼎、豆、盆、杯等5件陶器。M141为良渚文化墓葬，长2.15、宽1.1米，墓向190°，仰身直肢，男性位于东侧，女性居西侧。头向南略偏西，面向西。女性骨骼有错位缺失现象。墓主年龄都在20～30岁，随葬器物有陶鼎、豆、罐、壶、盆以及石钺等11件，大都位于男性的头部与脚部。

3处墓地的使用时间由崧泽文化晚期到良渚文化晚期，其中崧泽文化墓葬是墓地的主体。大



考古工地现场
Excavation site in the Archaeological Work Area



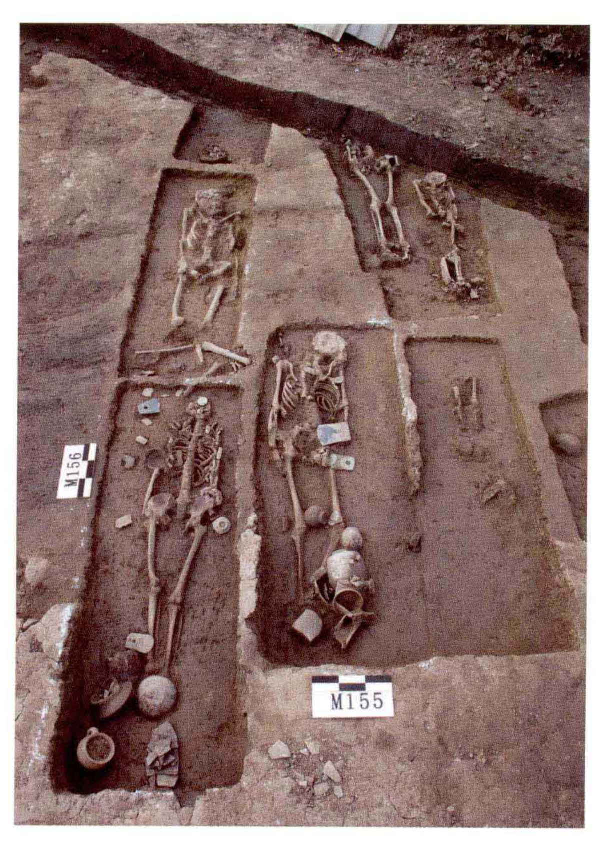
北部墓地全景

A Full View of the Northern Cemetery

本次发掘区的早期文化堆积被破坏严重，现存堆积以崧泽文化为主。H1672平面呈长方形，东西长8.25、南北宽5、深约2.3米，坑壁经人工修整，坑内堆积可分为7层，出土大量鼎、甗、罐、盆、杯等遗物。一些大型遗迹或许与引水等水资源利用相关，例如G135，残长近8米，大体呈东西走向，由两个长条形坑构成，坑之间由一条0.3米长的浅槽连通。

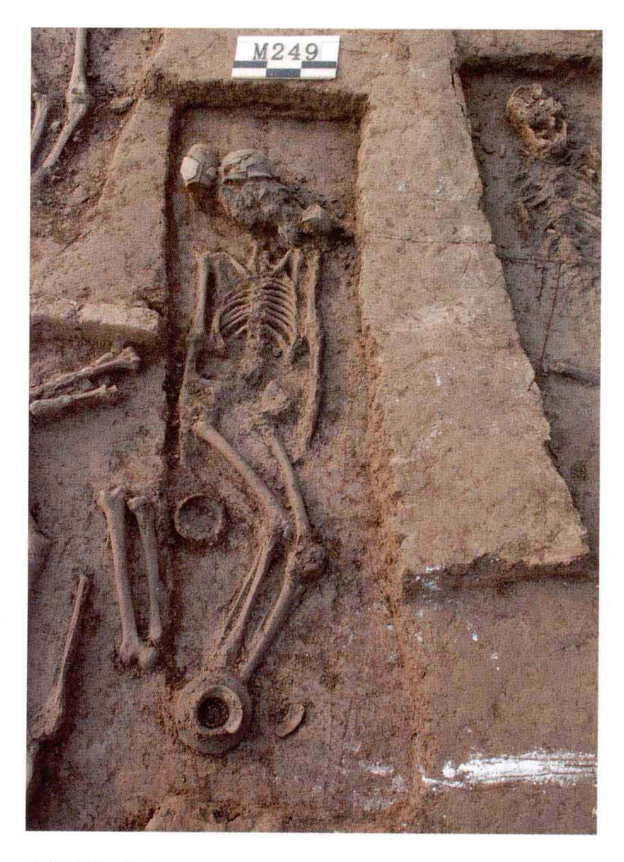
在广富林遗址发现的以鱼鳍鼎足为代表的一种文化遗存，与良渚文化、广富林文化之间呈相互叠压、打破关系，部分灰坑还出土了多件较完整的器物。例如H1430，平面呈椭圆形，长径1.74、短径1.46米，弧壁平底，深近2米。灰坑中出土了10余件可以复原的陶器，有鼎、釜、罐、壶等。其中泥质黑陶带把

多数墓葬有随葬品，以陶器为主，辅以石器，部分墓中随葬玉、骨、牙器。良渚文化墓葬的随葬品明显多于崧泽文化墓葬，所以墓坑相对较大。



崧泽文化M155、M156

Tombs M155 and M156 of the Songze Culture



崧泽文化M249

Tomb M249 of the Songze Culture

高圈足陶壶是新发现的器形。

本年度发掘又发现了一些重要的广富林文化遗迹。H1543平面呈椭圆形，直壁圜底，东西长1.7、南北宽1.3、深1.6米。出土较完整的器物6件，其中夹砂灰陶袋足鬶、红褐陶带把圈足鬶为首次发现。此外，本年度又发现了一座广富林文化墓葬，葬式特殊，头向东，侧身屈肢，无随葬品。值得一提的是，在一个灰坑中出土一件广富林文化的玉琮。该玉琮内圆外方，高约8厘米，表面仅施6道横槽作为装饰，与良渚文化的玉琮有着明显的区别。这是广富林文化发现的第一件玉琮，它与广富林文化遗存的其他发现进一步完善了广富林文化的器物组合。

（广富林考古队）



崧泽文化M63出土部分陶、石器

Pottery and Stone Artifacts from Tomb M63 of the Songze Culture



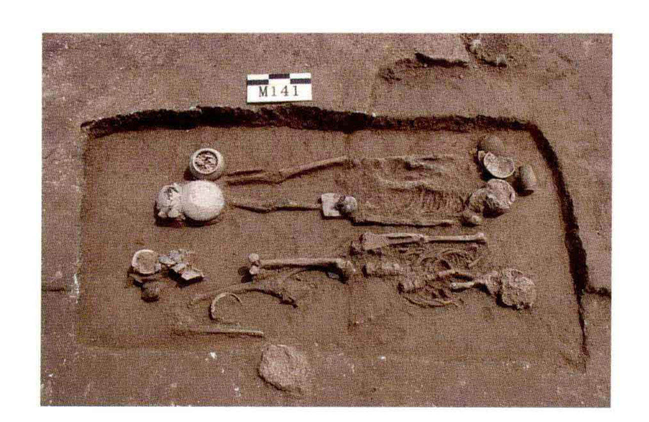
崧泽文化出土玉镯

Jade Bracelet of the Songze Culture



崧泽文化M73出土部分陶、石器

Pottery and Stone Artifacts from Tomb M73 of the Songze Culture



良渚文化M141

Tomb M141, a Couple's Joint Burial of the Liangzhu Culture



广富林文化M254

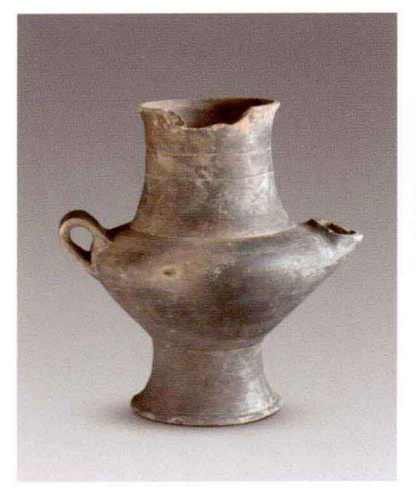
Tomb M254, a Sidewise Flexed Burial of the Guangfulin Culture



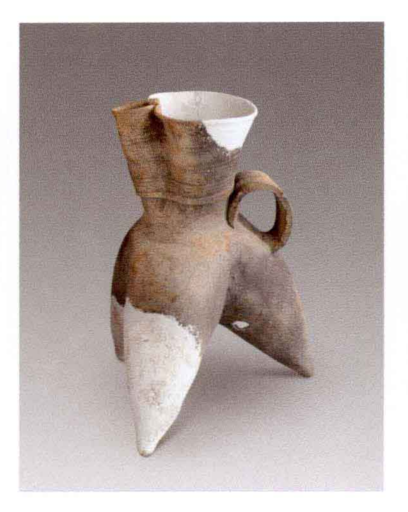
良渚文化M141出土陶、石器
Pottery and Stone Artifacts from Tomb M141 of the Liangzhu Culture



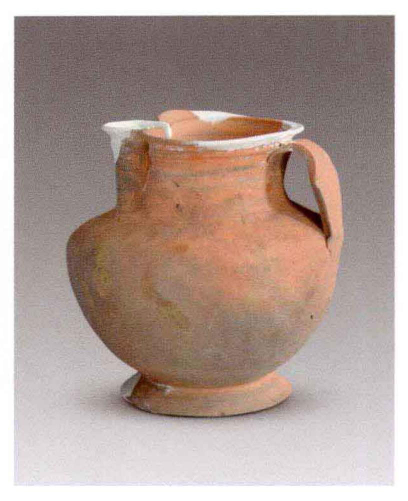
广富林文化玉琮
Jade *Cong* Cubic Artifact Square Outside and Round inside of the Guangfulin Culture



H1430出土陶壶
Pottery Pot from Ash-pit H1430



广富林文化夹砂灰陶鬶
Gray Sandy Pottery *Gui* Tripod of the Guangfulin Culture



广富林文化红褐陶鬶
Reddish-brown Pottery *Gui* Tripod of the Guangfulin Culture

The Guangfulin Site is located in Songjiang District, Shanghai City. It was excavated many times by archaeologists. In April to December 2010, the Archaeology Department, Shanghai Museum carried out there again a salvage excavation, which covered an area of about 8,000 sq m in total. The most important achievements of the present excavation are the discovery of 275 tombs in three Neolithic cemeteries. These tombs are single-burial pits except for a couple's joint-burial grave. The dead are laid mostly in an extended supine position, head pointing basically to the south by west. The cemeteries functioned roughly from the late Songze Culture to the late Liangzhu Culture. The tomb pits feature very complicated mutual intrusion and superimposition, and children graves are gathered in special burial areas. The present excavation further enriched our knowledge of the contents of the cultural complex represented by the ding tripod with fish-fin-shaped legs and the Guangfuling cultural complex. The unearthed single-handled high-stemmed black clay pot is a newly discovered type in the former complex, whereas the pocket-legged gray sandy *gui* tripod and the single-handled high-stemmed reddish-brown *gui* are new finds in the latter complex. The newly discovered jade *cong* cubic artifacts square outside and round inside are important relics in the Guangfulin Culture.

浙江杭州美人地 良渚文化遗址

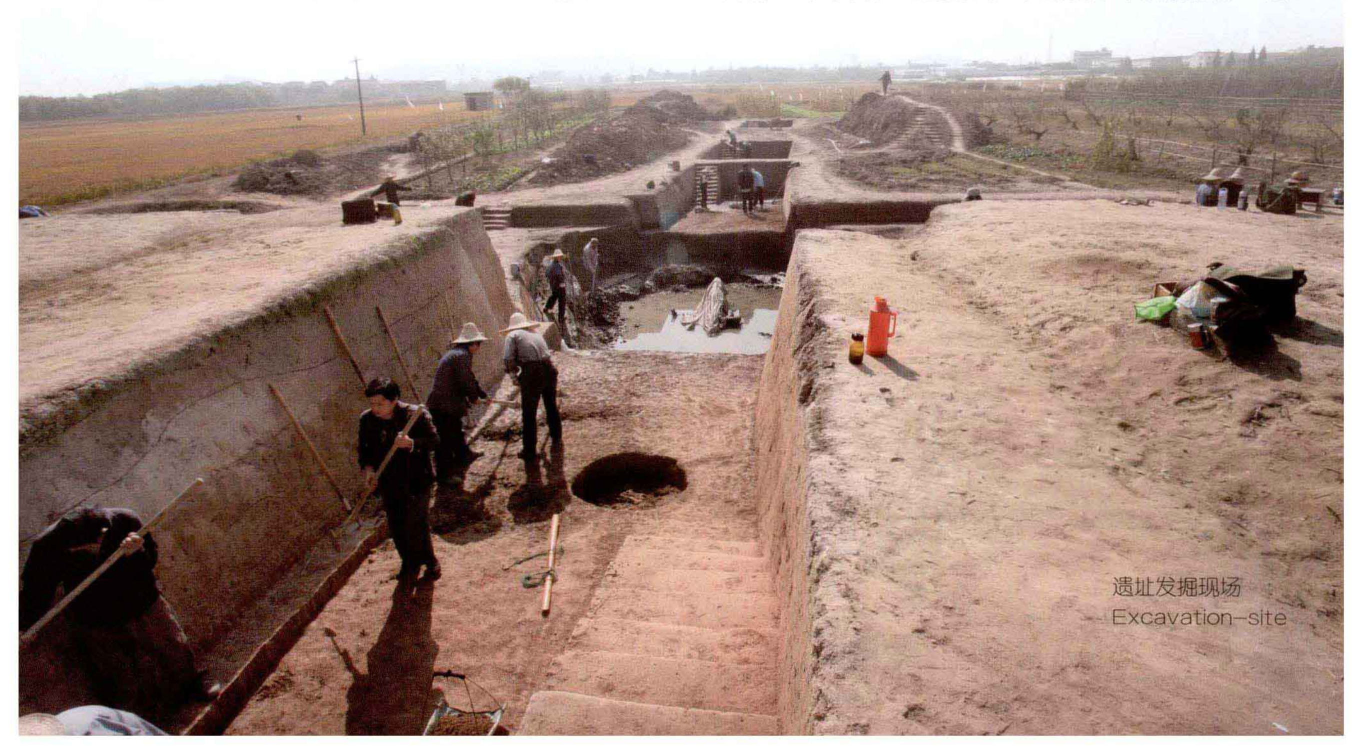
LIANGZHU CULTURE SITE AT MEIRENDI IN HANGZHOU, ZHEJIANG

2007年，浙江省文物考古研究所在杭州市余杭区瓶窑镇发现一座良渚文化古城。为了研究该古城的外结构，2010年3月至2011年1月，浙江省文物考古研究所和良渚管委会组成联合考古队，对良渚古城东面的长条形台地——美人地进行了解剖发掘。

美人地遗址位于良渚古城东城墙中部外侧，现地貌为东西向长条状土垄，发掘点距离东城墙的距离约210米。该土垄西向延长与古城东墙上的马金口连接。发掘布设探沟南北长120、东西宽5米，并根据遗迹现象局部扩方，揭露面积共计800平方米。

发掘表明，现在的美人地台地是良渚晚期长条状居址经多次扩建堆高而成，而非一次性堆筑形成的。良渚文化时期，这里是地势低平的湿地环境。先民首先在此堆筑了南北两垄相距40多米的东西向高地，下层堆筑土采用青灰色淤泥，其上铺垫较致密的黄色土为居住面，其上安排临河而居的两排房子，现尚存有沟槽、柱洞等遗迹。下层的青淤泥可能取自两垄土之间的平地，从而形成人工河道。表层覆盖的黄色土可能来源于周围的山地。在居址临水的T3146第4层下河岸边，打入一排较短的木板护岸，这些木板底部削尖，高度大约0.4～0.5米。

河道北岸早期则有东西向并列两排的建筑，两排建筑间有一道宽约2米的沟，沟底铺有一层



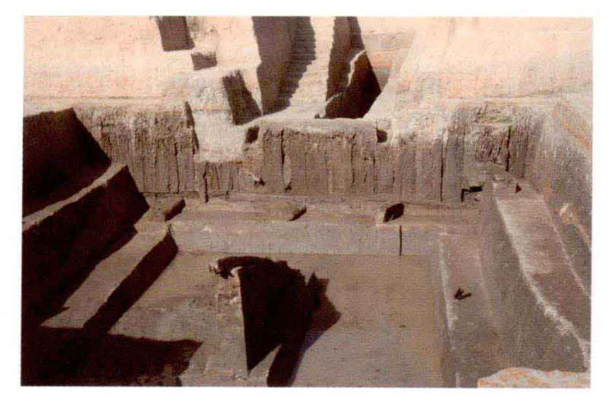
遗址发掘现场
Excavation-site

灰土，当为两侧建筑使用过程中形成的废弃堆积。此期建筑南部临河位置建有考究的木板护岸。在T3546南侧发现一排整齐竖立的木板，木板宽约0.2～0.3、厚约0.08～0.13米，存高约1.7余米。木板下部有垫木，垫木下隔一定距离铺有横向枕木，垫木和枕木都是方木。木板表面加工规整，部分留有石锛的加工痕迹。在竖立的木板上部和底部方形枕木头端，发现牛鼻孔4个，或许与舟船系缆绳有关。

其后河道北岸被有意填埋，居住台地向南扩

发掘点位置示意图

Schematic Map of the Excavated Plots



木板护岸

Wooden-plank Bank-protector



木板护岸

Wooden-plank Bank-protector



木板出露情形及牛鼻孔
Exposed Planks with Ox-nostril-shaped Holes



垫木上的牛鼻孔
Ox-nostril-shaped Holes on a Supporting Beam



北岸扩建后的河岸护板
Wooden-plank Bank-protector Made after the Expansion of the Northern Riverbank

大了10米多。在新形成的河岸边，同样插入一排较短的木板护岸（T3445～T3447），与南岸形成对称的结构。T3446与T3146两排木板间距约37米，之间为河道。

河道南排的土台后期似未加高沿用，所以现地貌并未高出地表。北岸的两排建筑之间的灰沟后期被堆土填平，形成一个较宽的整体居住面，并先后多次加高，反复使用，从而形成一条高出周围地面2～3米的长条形土垄。土台的堆积加高一般使用比较纯净的黄色土，而建筑使用过程中形成的废弃堆积多为灰黑土，包含大量陶片和有机质，一般分布在土台的外侧，呈倾斜状。在良渚人形成的高地上，六朝以后又在此土台上建设居址，留下水井等遗迹。从而形成了现在的美人地地貌。

在河道及北排土垄的北侧的废弃堆积层中，出土了大量的陶、木、石、玉等生活遗物，其中有精美的刻纹黑皮陶、彩陶、漆器等。从出土物观察，这些建筑的营建和使用年代在良渚晚期。

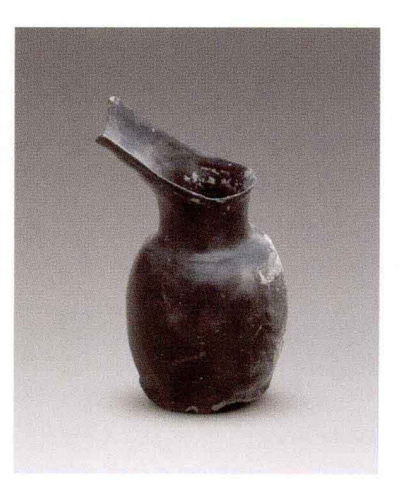
根据对美人地周边的钻探，我们初步判断，良渚古城城圈的东部可能存在着不止一排的类似美人地的临河居住的长条型居址。美人地遗址虽然发掘面积有限，但已初步揭示出一幅良渚古城城外的水街景象，首次提供了古城区域的居住信息。

（刘　斌　王宁远）

In March 2010 to January 2011, the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out excavation on the Meirendi Site, which lies outside the eastern wall of the Liangzhu Culture city in Hangzhou City. They brought to light a terrace-shaped long narrow dwelling site of the late Liangzhu Culture. The building process can be reconstructed as follows: Prehistoric people first built up a northern ridge and a southern one over 40m apart from each other. The area thus limited was filled with livid silt in the lower layer and then with more compact yellow earth to form a living floor, on which the builders made up by-the-river houses in two rows. The ground to the south of the northern bank buildings is protected with an elaborately structured wooden-plank reinforcement, which is supported by the beams rowed up in breadth for the lower layer and those placed in the upper layer. In some erected wooden planks are ox-nostril-shaped holes, which might have been related to boat tying. The rubbish heaps on the northern side of the river course and earthen ridges yielded abundant pottery, wooden, stone and jade objects of everyday use, including exquisite black-surfaced pottery vessels with incised design, painted pottery articles and lacquered artifacts. Judged by the unearthed cultural relics, the structures were built and functioned in the late Liangzhu Period. The Meirendi Site preliminarily revealed the scene of the waterside street outside the Liangzhu Culture city.



刻纹陶器
Incised Design Pottery Objects



陶器
Pottery Vessel



陶鼎
Pottery *Ding* Tripod



陶罐
Pottery Jar



彩陶
Painted Pottery Vessel



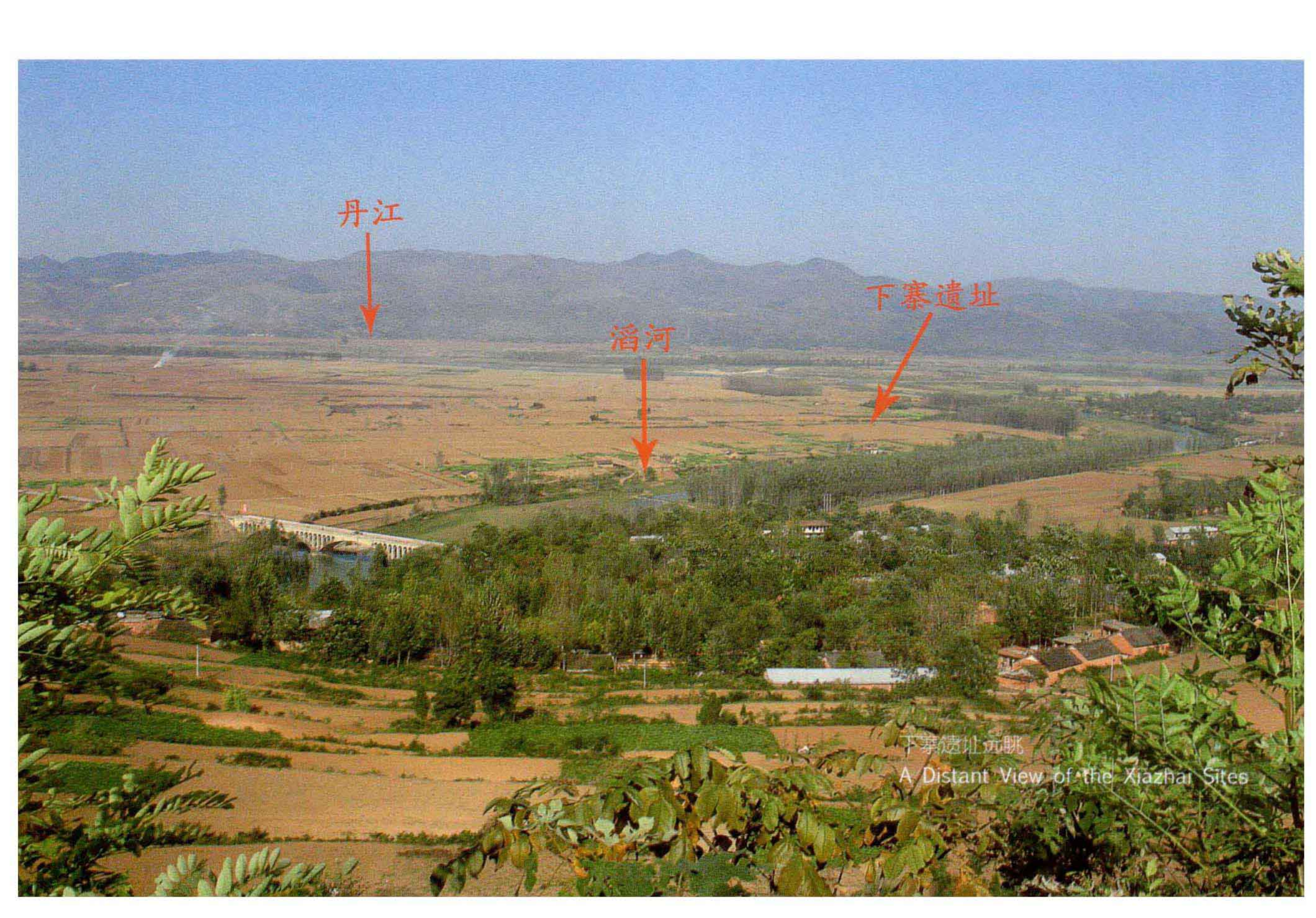
木勺形器
Ladle-shaped Wooden Object

河南淅川下寨新石器至夏代遗址

NEOLITHIC TO XIA PERIODS XIAZHAI SITES IN XICHUAN, HENAN

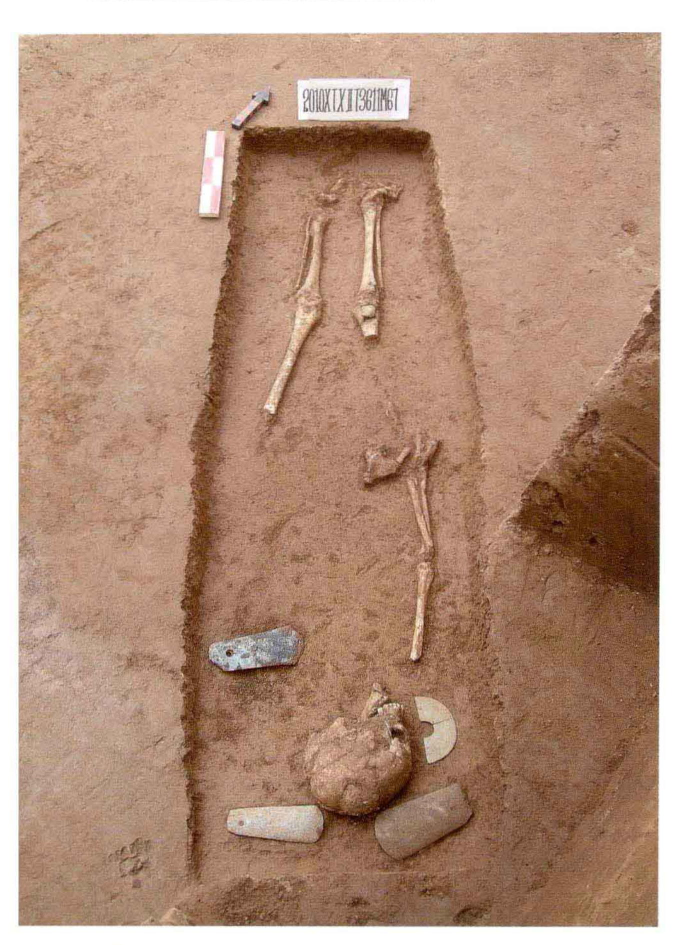
下寨遗址位于河南省南阳市淅川县滔河乡下寨村北，北临丹江，东、南临滔河，周围群山环抱，地处盆地之中，地势平坦。遗址现存面积30余万平方米。2009年3月至2010年12月，河南省文物考古研究所对下寨遗址进行了考古钻探和发掘，共完成发掘面积6000平方米。钻探和发掘表明，文化层时代可以分为明清、汉唐、东周、西周、夏代早期、龙山时期和仰韶文化时期。发现各时期的房址、陶窑、水井、灰坑、祭祀坑、灰（壕）沟、墓葬、瓮棺葬等1000多个，出土遗物近800件，还有大量的陶片。限于篇幅，主要将新石器至夏代的文化堆积介绍如下。

仰韶文化时期遗存主要是发现环壕聚落一处，发现有大量的灰坑、灰（壕）沟2条、环形火道的横穴陶窑1座。出土物主要是红陶小口尖底瓶、彩陶钵、夹砂罐、釜、鼎等。G30规模较

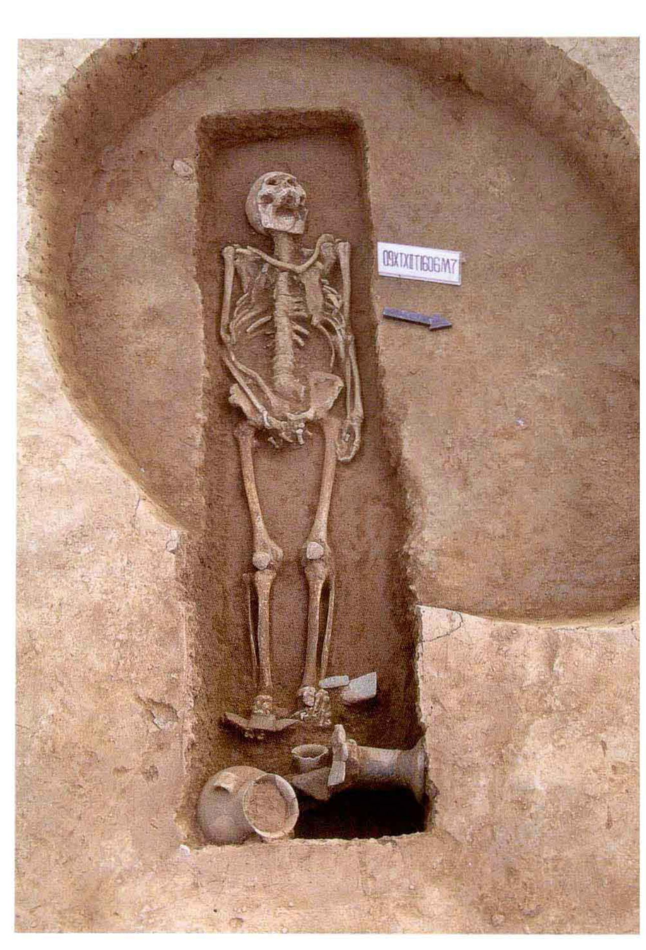


下寨遗址远眺

A Distant View of the Xiazhai Sites



石家河文化M67
Tomb M67 of the Shijiahe Culture



夏代早期M7
Tomb M7 of the Early Xia Period

大，宽约3米，现深约2.1～2.7米，断面呈V字形，沟壁较陡，可称为“壕沟”。G30向东、向南弯曲，与滔河相衔连。该时期的灰坑、陶窑等遗迹主要分布于G30的南部。因此可以初步推定，G30是环壕聚落的界沟。



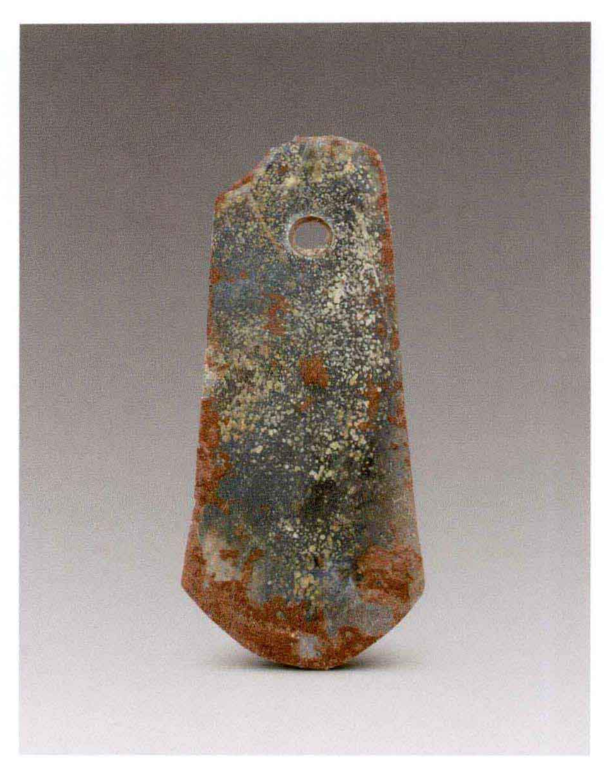
石家河文化M67出土玉璜
Jade *Huang* Semi-disc from Tomb M67 of the Shijiahe Culture

龙山时期遗存分为石家河文化和王湾三期文化两种。石家河文化遗存主要是发现长方形土坑竖穴墓24座，未发现有葬具痕迹。墓葬方向不一，排列没有明显的规律。部分有随葬品，主要是玉璜、玉钺、石钺、黑陶簋、红陶杯等。

王湾三期文化遗迹除了灰坑和陶窑外，还发现集中分布、排列密集的瓮棺墓地一处。现存瓮棺45座，均处于同一层面上。瓮棺葬皆以釜、罐、瓮类陶器为葬具，死者均为婴幼儿。此区域当为龙山晚期集中埋葬婴幼儿的墓地。出土陶器主要有高足鼎、釜、高领罐、大口罐、瓮、盆等，石器有斧、刀、凿、镰等。另外，在H189内发现了骨头雕琢的近C形骨龙2件。较完整的一件长约2.7厘米，头、角分明，首尾相顾，十分罕见。



石家河文化M67出土玉钺
Jade *Yue* Battle-axe from Tomb M67 of the Shijiahe Culture



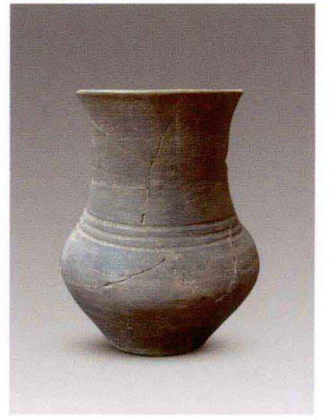
石家河文化M67出土玉钺
Jade *Yue* Battle-axe from Tomb M67 of the Shijiahe Culture

石家河文化墓葬出土陶杯
Pottery Cups from Tombs of the Shijiahe Culture

王湾三期文化瓮棺墓地（东—西）
A Full View of the Urn-burial Cemetery of the Wangwan III Culture (photo from east to west)



王湾三期文化H19出土陶器组合
Pottery Objects in Combination from Ash-pit H19 of the Wangwan III Culture



夏代早期M27出土陶壶
Pottery Pot from Tomb M27 of the Early Xia Period

夏代早期遗存主要是土坑竖穴墓葬28座，布局比较密集，排列相对整齐，但头向不一。墓葬均打破龙山晚期文化层，时代相当于二里头文化一、二期。其中5座墓出土了陶器和石器。M7出土了陶豆、觚、双耳罐以及石斧、凿的器物组合，其他墓葬出土单个的壶形器或单耳罐。M7出土的陶觚、豆与二里头遗址的同类器类同，但泥质灰陶双耳罐、单耳罐则显示出与丹江上游陕西地区夏时期遗存的密切关系。

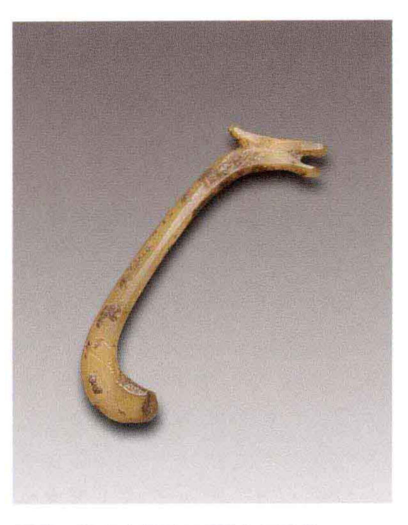
西周时期遗存较少，仅发现灰坑21个、残陶窑1座、祭祀坑1座。出土遗物主要是鬲、盂、豆、罐、瓮等，时代在西周晚期。在一座祭祀坑

内出土了完整的熊骨架一具，这在先秦以前用牲祭祀中非常罕见。

东周时代遗存分布范围很广，基本遍布整个遗址，属于楚文化遗存。已发掘的遗迹主要是灰坑，另有圆形的水井19个、小型土坑竖穴墓6座、陶窑3座、分层埋狗和羊的祭祀坑1个。出土物组合主要是鬲、盂、罐、豆、盆、甑等陶器。

下寨遗址的发掘为研究王湾三期文化和早期夏文化南扩、探讨该地区夏代早期遗存的文化性质提供了宝贵资料。发现的西周晚期遗存则是探索早期楚文化的实物资料。下寨遗址地处豫、陕、鄂三省交界，自古是三地文化交流的重要通道。遗址内多个时期的文化堆积和复杂的文化因素，是研究边缘和交汇地带文化的极好个案。

（楚小龙　曹艳朋）



王湾三期文化灰坑H189出土骨龙
Bone Dragon from Ash-pit H189 of the Wangwan III Culture



夏代早期M7出土陶豆、双耳罐、觚
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel, Double-handled Jar and *Gu* Cup from Tomb M7 of the Early Xia Period

In 2009 to 2010, the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out archaeological excavation on the Xiazhai Sites in Xichuan County of Nanyang City. The work covered an area of 6,000 sq m and revealed a small-sized moat-surrounded settlement of the Yangshao Culture: the vestiges include a moat, ash-pits and pottery-firing kilns, and the objects are mainly pottery vessels, such as small-mouthed pointed-bottomed battles, *bo* bowls, sandy jars and *ding* tripods. Furthermore, the excavators brought to light 24 rectangular earthen-pit tombs of Shijiahe Culture, which contain jade *huang* semi-discs, jade *yue* battle-axes, stone *yue* and a small number of red pottery cups and blackish-gray pottery *gui* food containers. In addition, they discovered a settlement and an urn-burial cemetery of the late Wangwan III Culture, and brought to light from Ash-pit H189 two C-shaped bone dragons, the more complete one measuring about 2.7cm in length.

Another batch of discoveries is 28 earthen-pit tombs of early Xia Period, of which five contain funeral objects. Tomb M7 yielded pottery *dou* stemmed vessels, *gu* cups and double-handled jars, as well as stone axes and chisels. The other burials each yielded a pot-shaped object or a single-handled jar. Moreover, there remain a few late Western Zhou Period ash-pits that contain chiefly pottery of the *li* tripod, *yu* round-mouthed liquid container, *dou*, jar and urn types; and the sacrificial pit numbered H380 yielded a complete bear's-skeleton. Among the Eastern Zhou Period finds are mostly pottery *li*, *yu*, jars, *dou* and basins, which belong to the Chu Culture.

四川汉源麦坪
新石器至商周遗址

NEOLITHIC TO SHANG-ZHOU PERIODS MAIPING SITE IN HANYUAN, SICHUAN

麦坪遗址位于四川省汉源县大树镇麦坪村，地处大渡河中游南岸的二、三级阶地上，遗址总面积约为10万平方米。2006～2010年，四川省文物考古研究院对其进行了连续性大面积的发掘。其中2009年9月至2010年4月，对该遗址的发掘面积逾8000平方米。此次发掘共揭露了新石器至商周时期的房址150余座、灰坑500多个、墓葬140多座、窑址近10座，出土了大量的石、陶、铜、玉、骨器。

麦坪遗址发现的新石器时期遗存极为丰富，发现各类房址近200座、墓葬近百座，另有近千个灰坑、灰沟、窑址等。房址、墓葬、窑址等各类遗迹的分布都较为集中，区域明显。这表明，该遗址是大渡河中游区域一处新石器晚期的大型中心聚落遗址。

新石器时代晚期的房址仍以木骨泥墙式建筑占绝大多数，次为干栏式建筑，新发现窝棚式建筑房址。木骨泥墙式建筑一般先挖基槽，然后在基槽内挖柱洞起墙，多见有明显的门道。晚期直接挖柱洞起墙，这种建筑形式往往在区域范围内密集分布，平面多为长方形。窝棚式建筑可确认的有3座，大多修筑在地形断坎处，平面形制为圆形。

新石器时代的墓葬有两种形制。一种是石棺葬，发现近30座。随葬器物以陶器为主，少数墓葬发现随葬有骨器、细石器等。陶器的种类有提

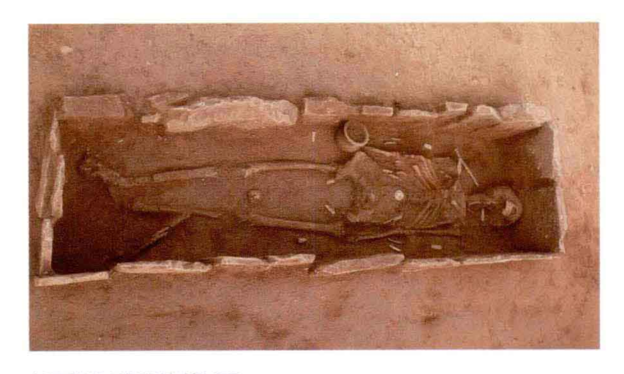


麦坪遗址发掘现场
Maiping Site in Excavation

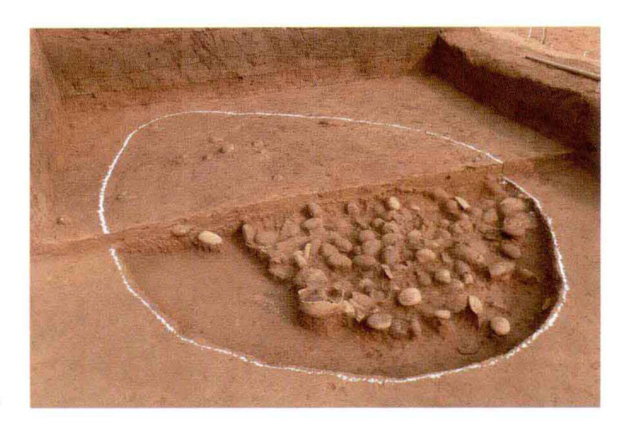
新石器时代墓地局部
Part of the Neolithic Cemetery



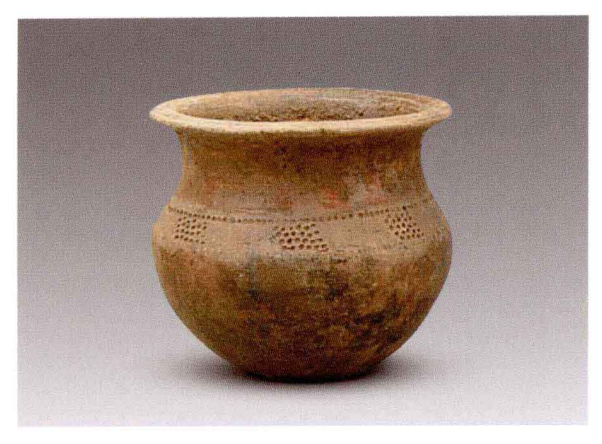
商周墓葬M116
Shang-Zhou Period Tomb M116



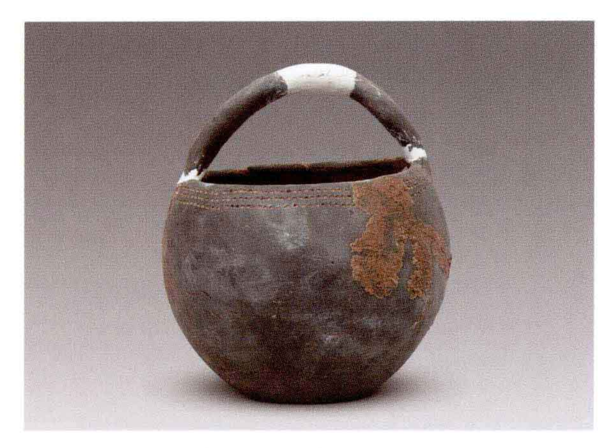
新石器时代石棺墓M75
Neolithic Sarcophagus Tomb M75



商周时期灰坑H216
Shang-Zhou Period Ash-pit H216



新石器时代石棺葬出土陶侈口罐
Flared-mouthed Pottery Jar from a Neolithic Sarcophagus Tomb



新石器时代石棺葬出土陶提梁罐
Pottery Jar with a loop-handle over the Body from a Neolithic Sarcophagus Tomb

梁罐、侈口罐、尊形器等。这是目前四川地区发现的最早的石棺葬。另一种墓葬为狭长形的土坑竖穴墓，共发现有50多座，墓葬分布集中、排列整齐。随葬器物组合主要是高领罐、陶纺轮、平底钵等。

陶器以夹砂红褐陶为主，伴出部分磨光陶及少量泥质陶。陶器以手制为主，部分有慢轮修整整的痕迹。流行竖向细绳纹、交错绳纹和附加堆纹，器形以平底器为主，另有少量的圜底器和圈足器。常见组合为侈口平底罐、缸、磨光陶钵、杯等。石器以磨制石器为主，种类有斧、锛、刀、凿等，另有网坠、锥、两端刃器、箭镞等。打制石器常见刮削器、尖状器、雕刻器和石核等器形。

商周时期的考古遗存包括房址、灰坑、墓地等，出土有石、陶、玉、铜器等。商周遗存呈现出两种不同的文化因素。一种是典型蜀文化因素，主要见于灰坑、地层、灰沟等单位内，典型器物有小平底罐、尖底杯、高柄豆等。另一种是本地文化因素，以商周墓葬内的出土器物为代表，典型器物有尖底罐、侈口大罐、器座、铜镯、铜环等。

商周墓地主要位于遗址的中部偏东区域，共揭露墓葬80余座。墓葬排列有序，墓向多在北偏西约20°，墓葬之间东西向相距3～5米，南北间距约3米，平面呈“品”字形分布。墓葬平面形制为长方形土坑墓，长3.6～4.5、宽0.8～1.5米。葬式多为仰身直肢葬。随葬品中的豆形器、铜剑与同时期蜀文化遗址内出的同类器相似，铜镯、铜环等铜器与横断山地区商周墓葬出土的同类器物也较为相似，其余大部分随葬器物都不见于目前的考古发现，呈现出一种全新的文化面貌。



新石器时代墓葬出土部分陶器
Pottery from a Neolithic Tomb

麦坪遗址的发现与研究，将有利于构建、补充大渡河中游及邻近地区的考古学文化区系类型，同时也有助于对横断山区先秦文化的交流、民族的形成发展演变等重要课题进行深入的探讨研究。

（刘化石）

In 2009 to 2010, the Sichuan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out archaeological excavation on the Maiping Site in Hanyuan County. In the excavated area of over 8,000 sq m, they brought to light mainly Neolithic remains of 5000 to 4000BP. The revealed shed-type dwellings are the most characteristic houses, and the late Neolithic earthen-pit and sarcophagus tombs are all new archaeological discoveries in the Dadu River valley. The site is a large-sized late Neolithic central settlement in the middle Dadu River valley and can be taken as a representative of the newly recorded "Maiping Culture." In addition, there exist Shang-Zhou Period remains, which show typical elements of the Shu Culture, as well as the local cultural elements represented by the objects unearthed from Shang-Zhou tombs. The discovery of the Maiping Site provided important material data for studying archaeological cultures in Sichuan and even the whole Southwest China and for researching into the relations between pre-Qin cultures in the Hengduan Mountains region.



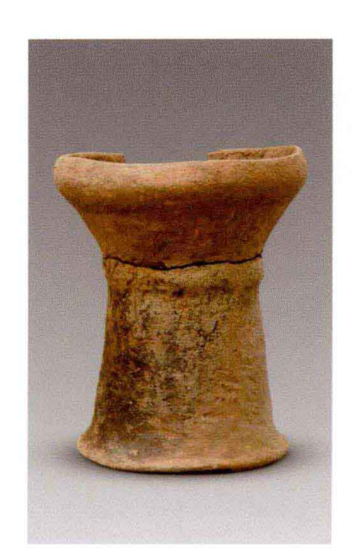
新石器时代石璧
Neolithic Stone *Bi* Disc



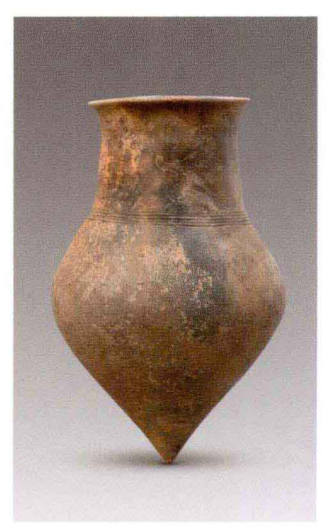
新石器时代石锛
Neolithic Stone Adze



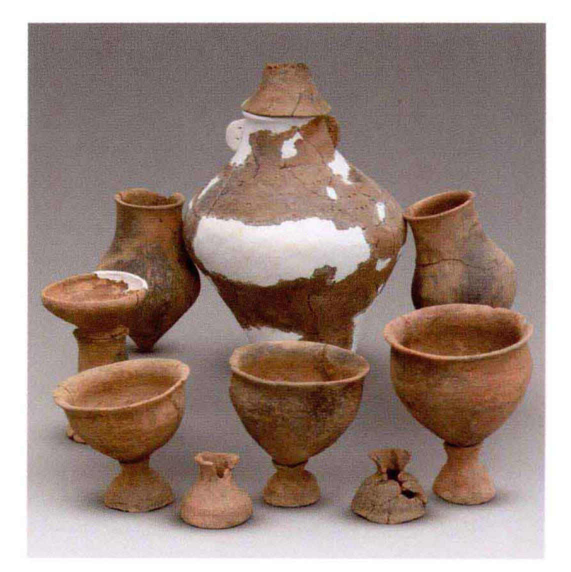
新石器时代石刀
Neolithic Stone Knife



商周时期陶豆形器
Pottery *Dou*-stemmed-vessel of the Shang-Zhou Period



商周时期陶尖底瓶
Pottery Pointed-bottomed Bottle of the Shang-Zhou Period



商周时期墓葬出土部分陶器
Pottery from a Shang-Zhou Period Tomb

河南新郑望京楼夏商时期城址

WANGJINGLOU SITES OF THE XIA AND SHANG PERIODS IN XINZHENG, HENAN

望京楼遗址位于河南省新郑市北6公里的望京楼水库东。2010年9月，郑州市文物考古研究院对该遗址进行考古发掘。发掘面积3000平方米，发现了二里头文化及二里岗文化城址，并且发现了两座城址的外城，面积达168万平方米。

二里头文化城址位于二里岗文化城址外侧。目前已探明二里头文化城址的东城墙（东城墙长625米）及东南、东北拐弯处。城址平面为方形。护城河紧贴城墙，宽约11米。在城内发现二里头文化房基2座、灰坑31座。遗物主要是铜、玉、陶、石器。铜器有爵、斝、戈，玉器有戈，陶器包括花边口沿罐、深腹罐、甑、盆、刻槽盆、尊、鬲等，石器主要是铲、斧。

由于城墙直接建在生土之上，目前望京楼二里头文化城址的上限尚缺乏直接的地层关系。在城墙夯土内以及护城河底部出土的陶片时代为二里头文化二期，城址内保存有大量的二里头文化二、三期的遗存，而且，该城址的城墙基槽被二里岗文化城址的护城河打破，城内发现的二里头文化四期遗存较少。据此我们初步推测，该城址始建于二里头文化二期，最晚在二里头文化四期就已经废弃。

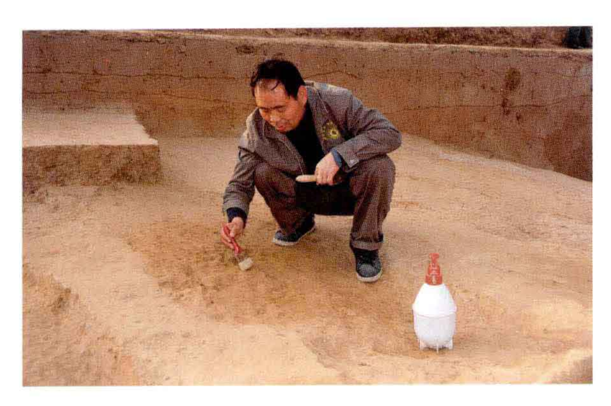
望京楼二里头文化城址是继偃师二里头、大师姑、蒲城店之后新发现的第四座二里头文化时期的城址，关于该城址的性质，我们初步认为是夏王朝一个方国城址，或是一个军事重镇。

二里岗文化城址保存较为完整。城址平面近方形，方向北偏东15°。东城墙长约590、北城墙长约602、南城墙长约630、西城墙长约560米，城墙宽度为10～20米，整个城址面积约37万平方米。城墙外侧有宽约13～15米的护城河。在东城墙偏南发现城门一座及道路一条。城门宽4.5米，平面呈“凹”字形。道路为东西向，已发掘长度为40米，宽4～6米。

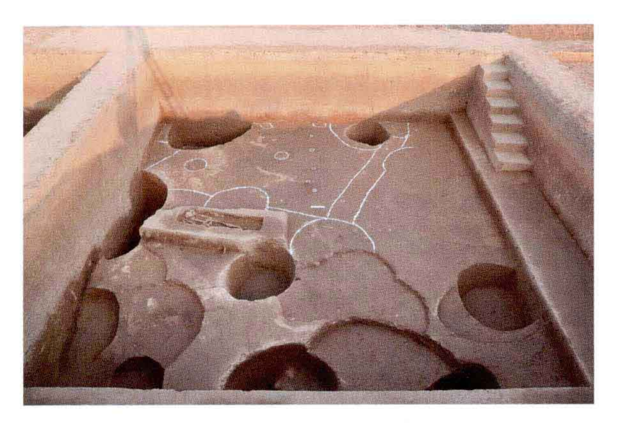


望京楼遗址地貌

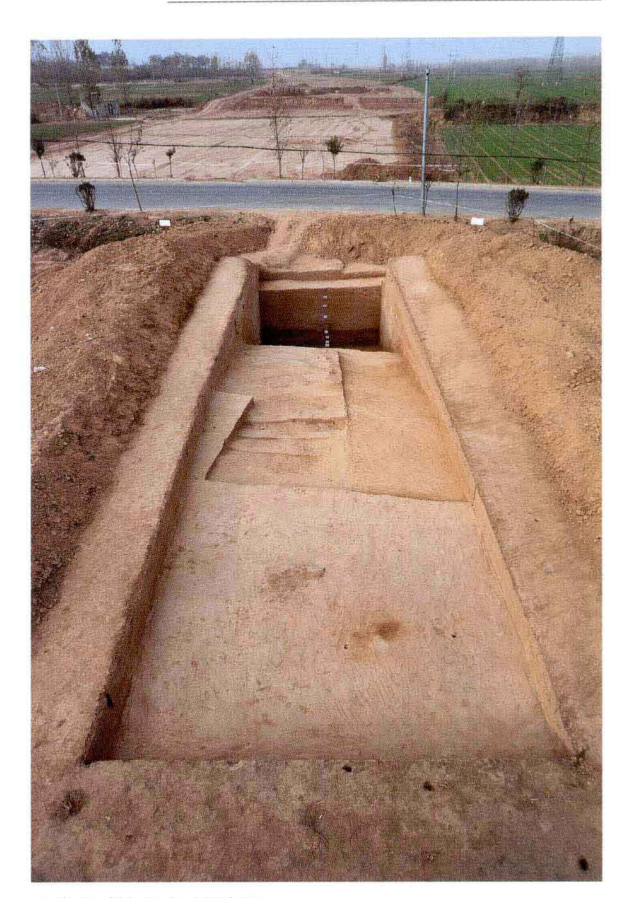
Geomorphologic View of the Wangjinglou Site



工作人员清理夯窝
Traces of Earth-ramming in Excavation



二里头时期房基
House-foundation of the Erlitou Period



商代北城墙及北城壕剖面
Section of the Shang Period Northern City-wall and Moat



商代城墙夯层
Rammed-earth Course in a Shang Period City-wall



商代灰坑
Shang Period Ash-pit

从城址方向、夯筑方法及祭祀迹象来看，该城址为一座商城。打破城墙内护坡、后期修补城墙夯土及道路的灰沟时代均为商代白家庄期。城内有大量的二里岗文化下层二期及二里岗上层的文化遗存。据此推断，城墙始建于商代二里岗文化下层一期，兴盛于二里岗文化下层二期及二里岗上层，废弃于白家庄时期。

在城址内中南部发现大型夯土建筑基址一处，其面积至少900平方米，为大型回廊式建筑。北部是主体建筑，西、南、东是配房，中部

为庭院。其下叠压有二里头文化三期遗迹。另外还发现二里岗文化房基、窖穴、灰坑，以及二里岗文化二期偏晚及白家庄期墓葬。

二里岗文化城址内出土的遗物种类较多，包括铜器、玉器、原始瓷器、陶器、石器、骨器等。铜器有罍、觚、钺、锛、盘等，原始瓷器有尊，陶器包括鬲、尊、盆、簋、豆、捏口罐、缸等，石器主要是钺、斧、铲、镰、刀等，骨器有簪、针、锥等。

在距二里岗文化城址城墙东北角约300米处的马垌村东北部及南部，发现夯土墙基，墙基外是一条东西向的人工开凿的壕沟，长约1100米，宽6～25、深3～4米，应为外护城河。据勘探，该护城河东接黄沟水，西连黄水河。外城墙、护城河与黄水河、黄沟水一起，形成一个封闭的城圈，望京楼遗址的二里头文化、二里岗文化二城均在这个大城圈之内。

望京楼二里岗文化城址是继郑州商城、偃师商城等之后河南境内新发现的一座商代前期城址，关于该城址的性质，我们推测它是郑州商城在其南设置的一处军事重镇，目的是为了镇抚夏遗民，维护亳都的安定。

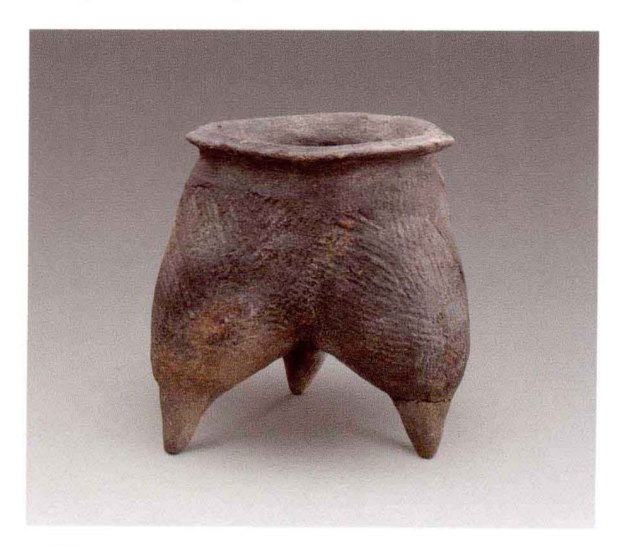
（张松林　吴　倩）



商代陶簋
Shang Period Pottery *Gui* Food Container



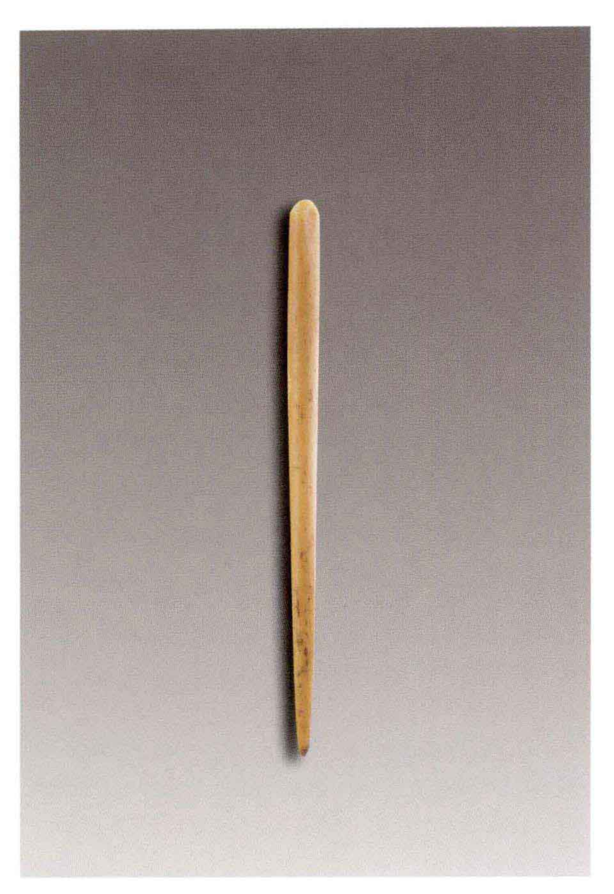
商代陶鬲
Shang Period Pottery *Li* Tripod



商代陶鬲
Shang Period Pottery *Li* Tripod



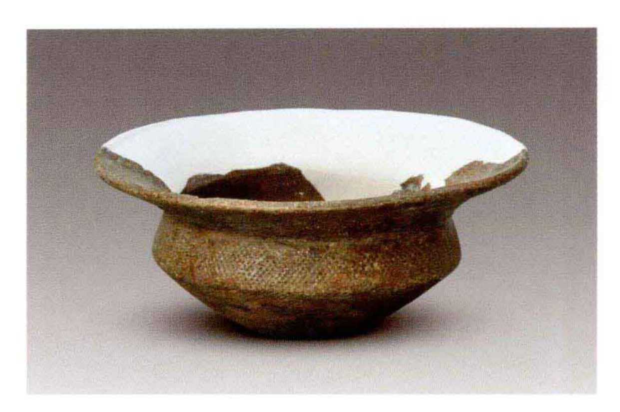
商代陶鬲
Shang Period Pottery *Li* Tripod



商代骨簪
Shang Period Bone Hairpin



商代陶纺轮
Shang Period Pottery Spindle-whorl



商代原始瓷尊
Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Zun* Vase

In September 2010, the Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out archaeological excavation on the Wangjinglou Site six km north of Xinzheng City proper and discovered there two city-sites of the Erlitou and Erligang cultures respectively. Either site has an outer sub-city, that of the Erligang Culture city covering an area of 1,680,000 sq m. The Erlitou Culture site is the fourth city-ruins recently discovered following the revelation of the Yanshi Erlitou, Dashigu and Puchengdian city-sites of that period. It was built in the Erlitou Culture II and had been abandoned at the latest by the Erlitou Culture IV. The Erligang Culture site is better in condition and sub-quadrate in plan, measuring 15° north by east in azimuth and about 370,000 sq m in area. Outside the city-wall is a 13–15m wide moat. In addition, excavation revealed the southeastern city-gate, a road and a large-sized rammed-earth building-foundation. The other excavated remains include house-foundations, cellars, ash-pits, tombs and abundant objects of the two cultures.

安阳殷墟刘家庄北地商代遗址和墓葬

SHANG PERIOD SITE AND TOMBS AT LOCUS NORTH OF LIUJIAZHUANG IN ANYANG, HENAN

2010年3～8月，安阳市文物考古研究所在刘家庄北地宜家苑小区（殷墟的南部边沿）进行了发掘，发掘面积1000平方米，发现墓葬150余座。其中商代的房基6座、灰坑8座、道路遗址1处、墓葬69座，出土商代的铜、玉石、陶、骨、蚌、贝器100余件。



M33全景
A Full View of Tomb M33

在此次发掘范围内共发现商代房基6处，其中F1、F2保存较好。两处房址皆开口于第5层下， F1要晚于F2，叠压关系明显。F1南北向，平面呈长方形，长18.2米。揭露房基面最宽处4.55米，其北部叠压在民房下，开口层位同F2。该房基往下最深处为2.9米，逐层夯打，夯层厚0.1～0.15米。F1的房基面夯打致密，呈红色，内杂料疆石。纵向分布有两列柱洞，西侧发现有7个柱洞，东侧发现有6个柱洞。

F2揭露长10.1米，宽7～7.22米。在房基面的东侧偏北，距探方北壁1.35米处向南，有一块硬面，宽1.75～1.5米，色黄而纯净，此处可能是F2的门口。两处房屋建筑基址规模较大，保存相对完整，时代约属殷墟四期。

此次发掘灰坑多处。其中H8平面呈南北长的椭圆形，坑壁外斜，平底。坑内填灰黑色土，含有大量的商代陶片，还有兽骨，时代约属殷墟四期。此外还发掘商代道路1条，揭露面积约50平方米。路宽约3米，发现有车辙3条，时代约属殷墟文化四期。

此次发掘清理商代墓葬69座，有27座未被盗扰。这批墓葬中M33面积最大；M47面积最小，口长1.48、宽0.54米。

M33是这批商代墓葬的典型代表，该墓墓室长4、宽1.84米。出土器物32件，包括铜鼎1



铜方彝
Bronze *Fangyi* Square Vessel



铜弓形器
Bow-shaped Object in Bronze

件、觚2件、爵2件、罍1件、 1件、方彝1件、簋1件、盘1件、觯盖1件、钺1件，以及其他的铜兵器、工具、玉石器等。墓中还出土有1面铜镜。该墓未经盗掘，出土器物丰富，器物组合完整，这为研究殷墟墓葬提供了新资料。

发掘表明，刘家庄北地宜家苑小区范围内在殷墟三、四期是一个非常重要的族邑聚落区。在这批商代墓葬中共出土青铜礼器20余件，其中9件铜器上有“启”、“癸”、“鬲”、“戉”等铭文，对研究殷墟青铜器铭文、族邑分布和迁徙等具有重要价值。

（孔德铭　焦　鹏）



铜觚和爵
Bronze *Gu* Cup and *Jue* Drinking Vessel



铜觚和爵
Bronze *Gu* Cup and *Jue* Drinking Vessel



铜觚和爵
Bronze *Gu* Cup and *Jue* Drinking Vessel



玉鱼刻刀 Fish-shaped Jade Burin



玉鱼形棒 Fish-shaped Jade Bar

In March to August 2010, the Anyang Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out excavation at Locus North of Liujiazhuang on the southern border of the Yin Ruins. They excavated a site in an area of 1,000 sq m on the site and brought to light more than 150 tombs of various periods. Of the Shang Period remains are six house-foundations, eight ash-pits, a road and 69 tombs, as well as bronzes, jades, stone implements, pottery vessels, bone articles and artifacts in clam and mollusk shells, totaling over 100 pieces. M33 is a tomb where robbers did not intruded. It yielded 32 objects in a complete combination; especially its bronze *Fangyi* square vessel and mirror are rare finds in the tombs of the Yin Ruins. The ritual bronzes are exquisite in workmanship and fine in decoration, and bear the inscriptions "Qi 启," "Yao 爻," "Li 鬲" and "Yue 戉" for nine vessels, which are highly valuable to academic researches. A preliminary study suggests that in the third and fourth periods of the Yin Ruins, this Shang site was a continuously functioning clan town with high-rank buildings. It must have been an important part of the Yin capital.



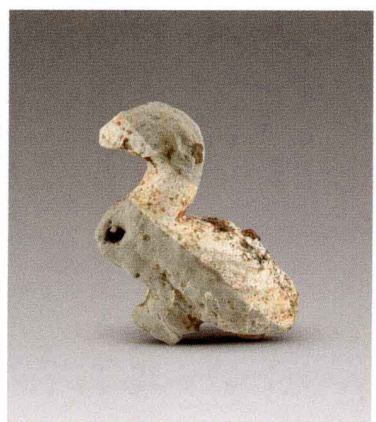
石人 Stone Human Figure



石鹿 Stone Deer



玉鸟 Jade Bird



石鸟 Stone Bird



玉牛 Jade Ox

浙江东苕溪中游商代原始瓷窑址群

PROTO-PORCELAIN FIRING KILNS OF THE SHANG PERIOD IN THE MIDDLE DONGTIAOXI RIVER VALLEY, ZHEJIANG

东苕溪位于浙江省北部，发源于浙江省西部的天目山脉，向北纵贯德清与湖州中部，注入太湖。所流经区域是天目山脉向东部太湖平原过渡的丘陵地带，低山起伏，河网密布，制瓷条件相当成熟。2010年初，浙江省文物考古研究所会同湖州市博物馆、德清县博物馆，对东苕溪流域商代原始瓷窑址进行了专题调查，在德清龙山、湖州南山共发现窑址20多处。

南山窑址（原称“老鼠山窑址”）位于浙江省湖州市东林镇南山村西边的小山上。发掘面积800平方米，揭露窑炉遗迹3条、灰坑8个、贮料坑2个、水沟1条、柱洞若干，出土大量的原始瓷器，以及部分可能作为窑具使用的器物。

窑址废品堆积层厚，主体堆积最厚处超过1.2米。地层丰富，叠压清晰，早晚关系明确。已揭露的3条窑炉遗迹均修建在小山缓坡上，平面呈长条形，处于龙窑发展的起源阶段。8个灰坑形状不同，功能各异，部分灰坑可能属于淘洗池等作坊遗迹。2个贮料坑均在基岩上开凿而成，坑底部均残留有加工完成的浅灰色或青灰色细腻黏土状坯料。其中H7呈不规则的长圆形；H8呈圆形，深均近1米。水沟近曲尺形，穿窑址东北角而过。

出土的产品标本基本为原始瓷，种类有豆、罐及盖、簋、尊、盆、盘、钵、盂等，大部分器物应该作为礼器使用。多数器物用瓷土作胎，胎色灰白，胎质较为细腻坚致，胎土经过精心选择。人工施釉痕迹明显，少量器物内外满釉，釉



窑炉遗址
Vestiges of Kilns

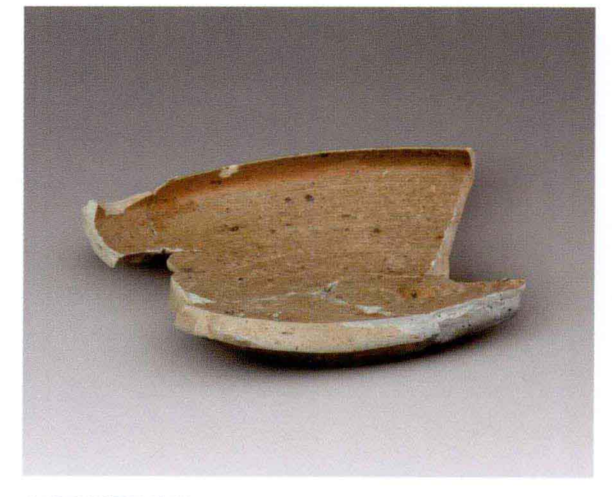
色青翠，釉层均匀，胎釉结合好，玻璃质感强。但多数器物釉层薄，施釉不明显，玻璃质感不强，处于人工施釉的早期。

本窑址可分成早晚5期。第4、5期的豆、罐等器物与殷墟出土的同类器物相似，推测其年代在商代晚期。第3期器物与马桥遗址第Ⅲ阶段相近，年代约在商代前期。以此上推，第1、2期的年代更早，初步推测当在商代早期甚至更早。

H8基岩坑
Bedrock Pit H8



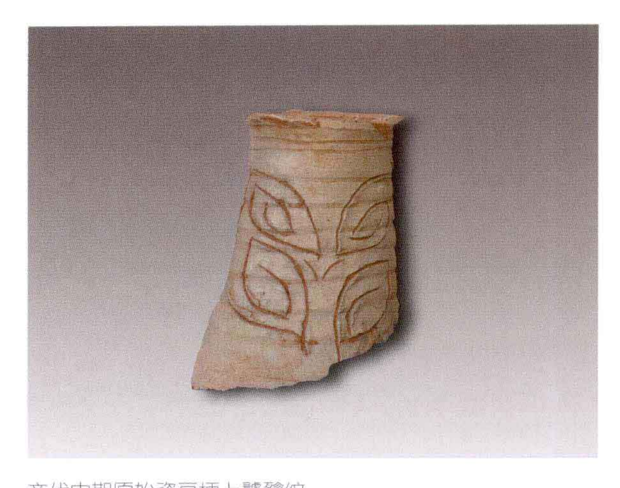
商代早期原始瓷豆
Early Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



商代早期原始瓷钵
Early Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Bo* Bowl



商代中期原始瓷豆
Middle Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



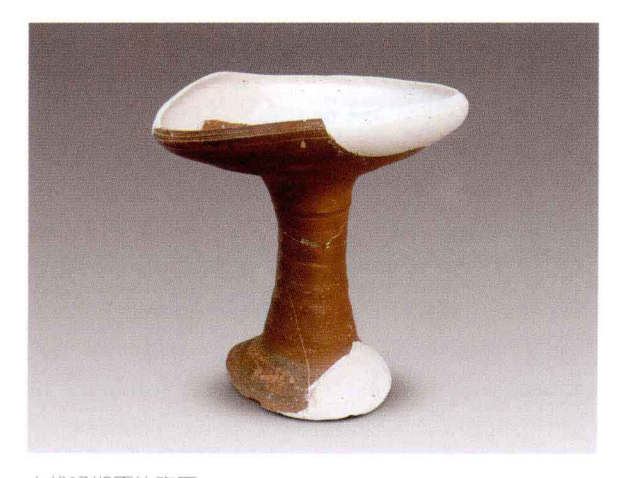
商代中期原始瓷豆柄上饕餮纹
Taotie Animal Mask Design on the Stem of an Early Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



商代中晚期原始瓷豆
Middle and Late Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



商代晚期原始瓷豆
Late Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



商代晚期原始瓷豆
Late Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel



商代晚期原始瓷罐
Late Shang Period Proto-porcelain Jar

发掘资料表明，南山窑址是商代一处几乎纯烧原始瓷的窑场，最早可到商代早期甚至更早。该窑址持续时间长，窑址地层堆积丰富，窑炉保存完整，以瓷土作胎，人工施釉痕迹明显，制作装烧工具成熟，是目前已发掘最早的原始瓷窑址。这是国内首次发现的大规模的商代原始瓷窑址群，东苕溪中游是国内目前已知最早的商代原始瓷窑址群分布区，它为探索瓷器起源和中国瓷器发展史提供了重要实物资料。

使用原始瓷而非青铜器随葬是越国墓葬的最重要特征之一，所以，原始瓷在越及先越文化中具有极其重要的地位，其意义类似于中原地区的青铜器，是使用者身份与地位的象征。商代原始瓷的生产，标志着太湖地区的社会分化已经达到了一定程度。豆、尊、簋等礼器的出现，表明本区域内有自身独特的礼器制度。商代原始瓷窑址群不再依托遗址而形成独立窑区，是探索当时社会分工的重要线索。本窑区产品在殷墟商代都城区的出现，为探索中原与太湖地区的交往提供了重要线索。

（郑建明　陈元甫　沈岳明　陈　云　朱建明）



商代晚期原始瓷尊

Late Shang Period Proto-porcelain *Zun* Vase



支垫窑具

Spur Used for firing Proto-porcelain

In early 2010, the Research Group of the "Origin of Porcelain" carried out special survey of Shang Period proto-porcelain kiln-sites in the Dongtiaoxi River valley, Zhejiang Province, which resulted in the discovery of above 20 kiln-sites in Deqing and Huzhou. One of the recorded vestiges is the Nanshan Kiln-site on a hill at Nanshan Village of Donglin Town in Huzhou City. In the excavated area of 800 sq m, the researchers revealed three kilns, 10 ash-pits and a number of post-holes and brought to light a large amount of proto-porcelain. The kilns are all long narrow in plan and are built on a gentle hillside. They are the earliest dragon-shaped kilns of proto-porcelain known so far through field exploration. The unearthed proto-porcelain falls into the *dou* stemmed vessel, jar, lid, *gui* food container, *zun* vase, basin, dish, *bo* bowl, *yu* round-mouthed liquid container and other types. They are grayish-white in body color, fine and hard in texture, excellent in glaze and body combination and full of glassy effect in appearance. Products from this kiln group have been discovered on the Yin Ruins in North China as well as on Shang Period sites in South China. The excavation indicates that the Nanshan kilns were a Shang Period workshop yielding almost exclusively proto-porcelain. The site features abundance in stratigraphic accumulations, good condition in preservation and ripeness in loading and firing equipment. It is the earliest proto-porcelain firing kiln group known so far through excavation.

山西翼城大河口西周霸国墓地

WESTERN ZHOU PERIOD DAHEKOU CEMETERY OF THE BA STATE IN YICHENG COUNTY, SHANXI

2007年5月大河口墓地被盗，同年9月至次年5月，山西省考古研究所在此进行考古勘探和试掘。2008年9至12月又对其进行了全面普探。2009年5月至今，山西省考古研究所对该墓地进行了大规模的抢救性发掘。该墓地面积约4万平方米，有西周墓葬1000余座。

大河口墓地位于山西省南部翼城县城以东约6公里处，墓地四周除了西北部与西侧台地相接外皆为沟壑，浍河干流和支流分别萦绕其西、南两侧流过，地势为北高南低的向阳缓坡。其北方为太岳山余脉和尚公德山（又名“二峰山”），东南方是太行山余脉翔山，西部为凸起的丘陵山地，西南是浍河冲积平原。在墓地的周围发现了几处不同时期的遗址，其中新石器时代遗址位于墓地西南方的浍河东岸台地上，西周遗址位于墓地西南约0.5公里处，东周和汉代遗址分布于墓地的东北、东侧和西南方的台地上。在墓地范围内还发现了数十座东周窖穴遗存。

大河口墓地已揭露面积15000余平方米，发现墓葬615座、车马坑22座，已发掘305座墓葬。墓葬均为长方形土圹竖穴，多为口小底大。除十余座南北向墓葬外，绝大多数是东西向墓葬，以头向西为主，少量头向东。墓葬之间很少有打破现象。车马坑均位于大中型墓葬的东侧，除1座为南北向外，其余均为东西向。

大中型墓葬在发掘区域内散布，分布没有明显规律，区域内墓葬聚群特征明显。部分墓葬发现有脚窝和生土二层台，个别墓葬有壁龛。葬



墓地发掘现场（北－南）
Excavation-site of the Cemetery (photo from north to south)



墓地发掘区鸟瞰
A Bird's-eye View of the Excavated Area of the Cemetery

具为一棺、一棺一椁或二棺一椁。椁盖板一般横铺，棺盖板、底板和椁底板一般竖铺，四壁立板间多采用榫卯结构。墓主多为仰身直肢，个别的仰身屈肢葬。发现腰坑和腰坑殉狗的墓葬较多，未发现殉人。

随葬器物多放置在墓主头前，其次在棺椁间、二层台上、棺内和盖板上。大中型墓葬以随葬青铜器为主，小型墓葬以随葬陶器为主。青铜器种类丰富，有食器、酒器、水器、兵器、工具、车马器、乐器等。陶器组合主要有鬲、鬲罐、罐、鬲盆罐等。玉器、石器、骨器、蚌器、贝和串饰较多，部分墓随葬锡器或漆器，个别墓发现有金器。少部分墓葬未随葬器物。

大河口墓地的特征明显，大中型墓葬没有夫妻并穴合葬现象，空间排列也没有明显的规律。除了M1有4个斜洞外，其余墓葬均未发现。墓主以头向西为主，有腰坑和殉狗现象。墓主葬式以仰身直肢葬为主，次为仰身屈肢。车马坑位于主墓的东侧，绝大多数为东西向。大型墓葬随葬青铜器较多，且有使用日名的习俗。大河口墓地的斜洞是继绛县横水墓地发现斜洞后的第二次发现。此外，在M1东侧二层台上发现漆木俑，这在中原地区西周墓葬内是第一次发现。

墓地出土的青铜器铭文显示，“霸”是这处墓地墓主的国族名，“霸伯”是这里的最高权力拥有者。“霸”器曾见于以往的青铜器著录，在《殷周金文集成》中著录有“霸姞作宝尊彝”鼎、簋，曲村墓地M6197也曾出土一件“霸伯作宝尊彝”铜簋。“霸”国不见于传世文献记载，墓地的面积和墓葬埋藏数量显示，当时大河口人群规模不大，推测其所居城邑和所辖区域也不会很大。已知资料表明，“霸”与燕、晋、倗等国

M1017椁室内器物
Objects in the Outer Coffin of Tomb M1017

M1017西部墓主头前器物
Objects at the Tomb-owner's Head in the Western Part of Tomb M1017

M2002椁室
Outer Coffin in Tomb M2002

M1034椁室局部
Part of the Outer Coffin in Tomb M1034



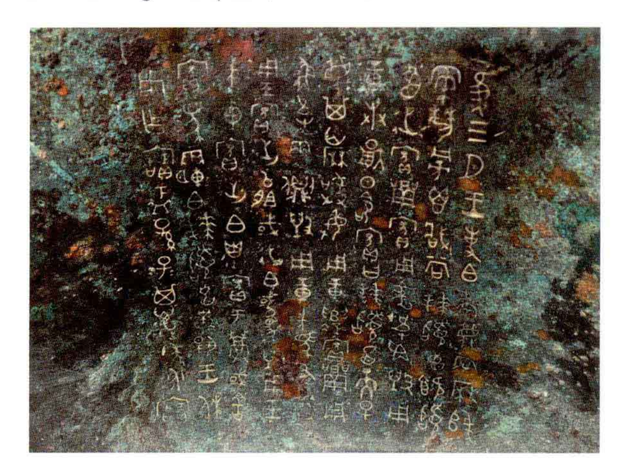
铜鼎(M1017：2)
Bronze *Ding* Tetrapod (M1017:2)



铜鼎（M1017：10）
Bronze *Ding* Tetrapod (M1017:10)



铜盂（M1017：6）
Bronze *Yu* Round-mouthed Liquid Container (M1017:6)



铜盂（M1017：6）内壁铭文
Inscription on the Inside Wall of the Bronze *Yu* Round-mouthed Liquid Container (M1017:6)



铜簋（M1017：8）
Bronze *Gui* Food Container (M1017:8)



铜簋（M1017：8）盖内铭文
Inscription on the Inside of the Cover of the Bronze *Gui* Food Container (M1017:8)



铜豆（M1017：14）
Bronze *Dou* Stemmed Vessel (M1017:14)



铜豆（M1017：14）内铭文
Inscription on the Inside of the Bronze *Dou* Stemmed Vessel (M1017:14)



铜卣（M1017：16）
Bronze *You* Swing-handled Pot (M1017:16)



铜人顶灯（M1017：20）
Bronze Human Figure Supporting a Lamp (M1017:20)



铜尊（M1017：21）
Bronze *Zun* Vase (M1017:21)



铜簋（M1017：27）
Bronze *Gui* Food Container (M1017:27)



铜盆（M1017：26）
Bronze Basin (M1017:26)



铜盆（M1017：26）内底铭文
Inscription on the Inside Bottom of the Bronze Basin (M1017:26)



铜盘（M1017：41）
Bronze Plate (M1017:41)



铜盘（M1017：41）内底铭文
Inscription on the Inside Bottom of the Bronze Plate (M1017:41)



铜鬲（M1017：31）内口壁铭文
Inscription on the inside Mouth of the Bronze *Li* (M1017:31)



铜鬲（M1017：31）
Bronze *Li* Tripod (M1017:31)



铜鸟尊形盉（M2002：23）
Bird-shaped Tri-legged Bronze *Zun-he* Vase (M2002:23)

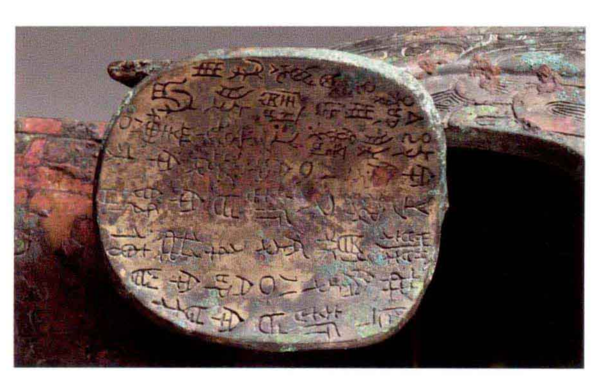
铜罍（M1017：66）
Bronze *Lei* Covered Small-mouthed Pot (M1017:66)



铜鸟尊形盉（M2002：23）
Bird-shaped Tri-legged Bronze *Zun-he* Vase (M2002:23)



铜罍（M1017：66）内口壁铭文
Inscription on the Inside Mouth of the Bronze *Lei* Small-mouthed Pot (M1017:66)



铜鸟尊形盉（M2002：23）盖内铭文
Inscription on the Inside of the Cover of the Bird-shaped Tri-legged Bronze *Zun-he* Vase (M2002:23)

和周王朝曾有往来。

从埋葬习俗看，大河口墓地的头向、腰坑、殉狗、斜洞、使用日名等习俗与绛县横水墓地相似，车马坑的布局、无俯身葬、无殉人等现象又与天马—曲村墓地有共同之处。陶器组合和青铜器风格显然又具有周文化的特征，商、周文化因素都比较明显，自身文化特色独具。墓葬时代横贯西周，晚期进入春秋初年。其人群应为狄人系统的一支，是被中原商周文化同化的狄人人群，文化面貌显示其人群相对单纯。大河口墓地的发现，为研究西周时期的分封制度、器用制度和族群融合等问题提供了重要资料。

（谢尧亭　王金平　杨及耘　李永敏　李建生）

The Dahekou Cemetery lies about six km east of the seat of Yicheng County in southern Shanxi Province. It is a gentle hillside with a sunny exposure for the north is higher than the south. Since May 2009, the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology has carried out there large-scale archaeological excavation. The burial ground covers an area of above 40,000 sq m and has more than 1,000 tombs. The excavation revealed 15,000 sq m and discovered 615 tombs and 22 horse-and-chariot burial pits. The graves are all rectangular earthen pits with the opening larger than the bottom in most cases, and are furnished with waist pits and dog victims. The tomb-owners are mostly buried in an extended supine position with the head pointing usually to the west. The horse-and-chariot pits are located on the eastern side of the large- and medium-sized tombs, major axis pointing principally to the east and west. The funeral bronzes are widely varied in type, including food containers, wine vessels, water vessels, weapons, horse-and-chariot trappings and musical instruments. The pottery utensils are combined in various sets of *li* tripods, jars and basins. Jades, stone implements, bone and shell artifacts, shell decorations and strung ornaments occurred in a large number; tin and lacquered wares were yielded from a part of tombs; and gold-ware was seen in a few cases. The bronze inscriptions suggest the cemetery to be remains of the Ba State that had relations with the Yan, Jin and Peng states as well as the Zhou Dynasty. In date the tombs go back to the Western Zhou to early Spring-and-Autumn periods; and the tomb-owners belong to a branch of the Di people assimilated by the Shang and Zhou cultures of the Central Plains.



M6022盗洞出土金璜
Gold *Huang* Semi-disc from the Robbery Hole of Tomb M6022



金柄形器（M1017：65）
Handle-shaped Gold Object (M1017:65)

安徽铜陵师姑墩夏商至春秋遗址

SHIGUDUN SITE OF THE XIA-SHANG TO THE SPRING-AND-AUTUMN PERIODS IN TONGLING, ANHUI

师姑墩遗址位于安徽省铜陵县钟鸣镇长龙村，地处长江南岸冲积平原的边缘，北面为平畈区，南面数公里的山区即是长江下游最大的铜矿带，商周以来一直是铜的采、冶、铸所在地。遗址地处通向长江的一条短河——闸河的上游，三面环山，呈盆地状，地势平坦。盆地内共有4处遗址，时代相同，面积相近。值得注意的是，4处相邻遗址的间距都在700米左右。凤凰山、万迎山、金山盛、燕子牧等矿冶遗址均在其西南或东南10～20公里的范围内。

师姑墩遗址是典型的墩形遗址，四周均为水稻田，呈椭圆形，北高南低，顶部斜平，高1～3米，面积约7500平方米。2010年3～8月，安徽省文物考古研究所在此进行发掘，发掘面积1000余平方米。共发现夏商至春秋时期的房址2座、灰坑10个、沟7条、水井1眼，另发现大量柱洞。出土陶、石、铜类遗物250余件，以及较多的铜渣和炉壁残块。

该遗址的主体堆积为安徽江淮及沿江的商周遗址的典型形态，起建于干涸的湖沼相沉积之上，以黄土铺地。之后各时期不断在遗址边缘堆筑黄土，并向外扩大，形成四周高、中间低的形态，垃圾则倾倒于中间低洼地。周代这里就已形成典型的环居模式。

遗址的文化堆积较为连续，可分三个大的时期。早期相当于夏或夏商之际，中期相当于商代，晚期为西周至春秋时期。其中早、中期遗存的发现是本次发掘的重要收获之一，填补了皖南和沿江区域夏商时期文化的缺环。

早期的遗物基本上是陶器，以夹砂红陶、泥质灰陶为主，纹饰以方格纹和弦纹居多，代表性陶器有罐形鼎、凹圜底罐、高柄盘形豆、缸、觚形杯等。

中期的遗物有陶器和少量石器。陶器有夹砂灰陶、红陶和泥质黑皮（衣）陶，出现极少量印纹硬陶、原始瓷。代表性陶器有花边底缸、侧三



遗址全景（东北－西南）
A Panoramic View of the Site (photo from northeast to southwest)

发掘现场（西–东）
Excavation-site (photo from west to east)

T6⑩层下的柱洞及坑
Post-holes and Pits beneath the 10th layer in Excavation Square T6

角带对称按窝鼎足、粗绳纹鬲、假腹豆、圈足盘等。表现出一定的中原风格，并与长江中游同类遗存有一定联系。在中期的最晚阶段，开始出现少量与铜有关的遗物，如炼渣等。

晚期偏早阶段出现了大量的与房屋建筑有关的柱洞，有方形、圆形两种，排列有一定的规律，后一阶段发现了红烧土墙体的房址。晚期的遗物中，石器数量增多，有斧、锛、凿、斜柄刀等。陶器以夹砂红（褐）陶为主，印纹硬陶和原始瓷自下往上逐层增多。各阶段代表性陶器有瘪裆鬲、素面柱状足鬲、曲柄盉等。地方因素占有一定比例，另有较多的中原风格和少量的长江下游同期遗存风格。与铜有关的遗物有一定数量。

师姑墩遗址的发掘，除了构建皖南地区自夏商至春秋时期的较完整文化序列外，还为长江下游商周时期的青铜冶铸和青铜生产的社会化问题提供了重要的线索。

在此之前，长江下游发掘的矿冶遗址年代均很晚，但本次发掘在商代晚期地层中出土了少量铜渣和小件器物，证明皖南青铜冶铸时间可到商代。而从西周早期地层开始，与青铜冶铸有关的遗物增多，基本涵盖了青铜冶铸的各个环节，如原料（个别矿石）、冶铸设施（支座和较多粘铜炉壁等）、冶铸废物（铜渣）、浇铸工具（陶范和石范）、成品（各种小件器物），证明该遗址存在青铜铸造。特别是刻纹的鼎类陶范证实，这里还可铸造工艺较复杂的容器。这一套完整冶铸遗物的发现，对研究商周时期青铜铸造工艺提供了实物资料。

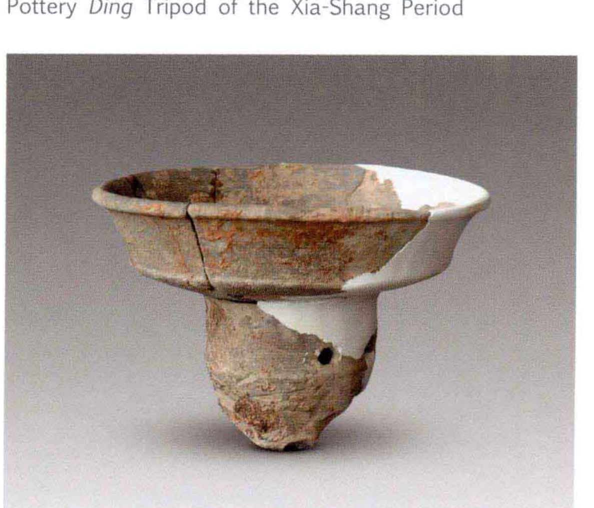
（朔　知）



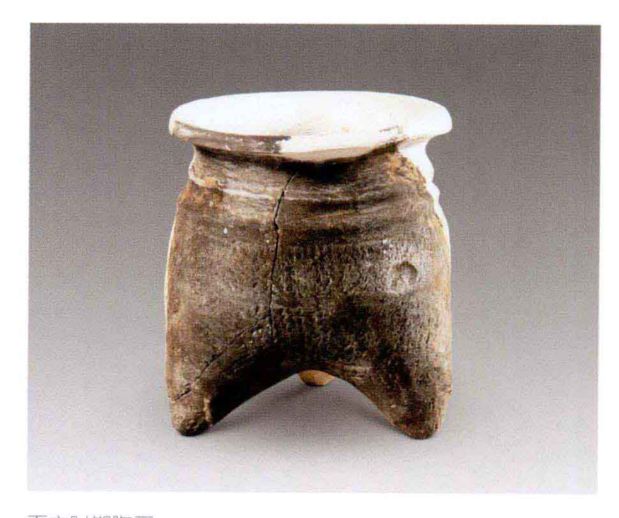
夏商时期陶鼎
Pottery *Ding* Tripod of the Xia-Shang Period



夏商时期陶盆
Pottery Basin of the Xia-Shang Period



夏商时期陶豆
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel of the Xia-Shang Period



夏商时期陶鬲
Pottery *Li* Tripod of the Xia-Shang Period



西周陶盉

Pottery *He* Tripod of the Western Zhou Period

The Shigudun Site is located on the northern border of the largest copper mineral zone in the lower Yangzte River valley and is a commonly-seen medium-sized mound-site in the Yangtze and Huaihe River region. In March to August 2010, the Anhui Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out there excavation. In the excavated area of over 1,000 sq m, they revealed two house-foundations, ten ash-pits, seven ditches, a well and a large number of post-holes, and brought to light pottery, stone and bronze artifacts, an amount of copper slag and fragments of furnace walls. The cultural accumulations can be roughly dated to the Xia, Shang and Spring-and-Autumn periods respectively, thus forming a rather complete cultural sequence of those times in the southern Anhui region. It is especially interesting that the excavators discovered late Shang to Spring-and-Autumn periods relics concerned with the whole process of copper smelting and bronze casting, such as remains of furnace walls with copper traces, copper slag, stone molds, and pottery molds with incised designs. The finds provided important material data for studies of Shang and Zhou bronze casting technology and much contributed to researches on the then production of bronze industry and circulation of its products at the angle of basic-level society instead of upper social strata.



西周陶豆

Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel of the Western Zhou Period



西周陶豆

Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel of the Western Zhou Period



周代陶范

Pottery Mold of the Zhou Period

江苏苏州

春秋时期大型古城址

LARGE-SIZED CITY-SITES OF THE SPRING-AND-AUTUMN PERIOD IN SUZHOU, JIANGSU

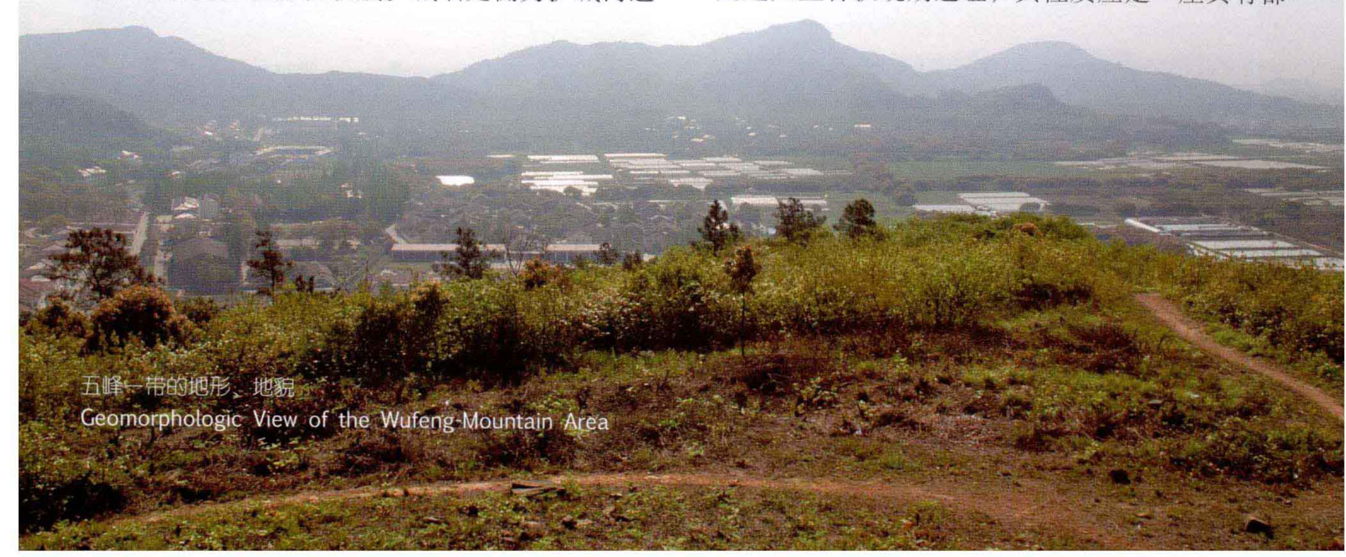
2009年秋季以来，中国社会科学院考古研究所和苏州市考古研究所组成联合考古队，对苏州西部山区及周边地区的先秦时期遗存进行了调查、发掘与研究。考古工作区域位于苏州市西南部、太湖东北侧，由灵岩山、天平山、天池山、五峰山、砚台山、穹隆山、香山、胥山、尧峰山、七子山等一圈山脉和由这些山脉所围成的山间盆地构成，包括苏州市吴中区木渎镇、胥口镇和穹隆山风景区三个乡镇的部分地区。

2009年11～12月，我们完成了盆地内约25平方公里的区域调查，发现并登录土墩遗存235处，确定马巷上石器作坊遗址等5处古代遗址，并推测，数百米以上的长条形土墩应是古代城墙。2010年3月开始，我们在多处地点进行考古发掘，发现了古城墙、护城河、水城门等遗存。

在五峰村发现北城墙、城壕遗址。城墙长1150米，现存宽度20～26米，高出地面0.5～3米。墙体为分段分块筑成。城墙处侧为护城河遗迹。在新锋村发现城墙、南水门遗址。新锋段城墙东西长560米，折向南后的南北长360米，现存墙宽15～45米。

本次发掘地点位于新锋段城墙的一豁口处，发现城墙、古河道等遗迹。古河道位于两段城墙之间，宽约14米，自深1.9米以上，河底距现地表2.9米。在河道的淤积层内出土有春秋晚期陶片、木构件、铜箭头、原始瓷碗、板瓦残片等。在此发现了东周时期的瓦，这是首次在东南吴越地区发现高等级建材。初步推测此为水门遗迹。

南北两道城墙相距6728米，城墙和水门的时代均为春秋晚期。通过对此次考古调查和发掘发现的城墙、城门、护城河、手工业作坊遗址、一般居址和历年在周边发现的墓葬、窖藏等遗存的年代、等级和性质的研究，以及对由各类遗存所构成的聚落群的综合分析，目前可初步认定，在苏州西南部木渎、胥口一带山间盆地内，存在一处超大型春秋晚期遗址，其性质应是一座具有都



五峰一带的地形、地貌
Geomorphologic View of the Wufeng Mountain Area



木渎盆地内调查发现的地面遗存分布图
Aboveground Cultural Remains Discovered through Surveys in the Mudu Basin



五峰北城墙及护城河发掘现场
Excavation-site of the Northern Wall and Moat of the Wufeng City-site



五峰北城墙发掘现场
Excavation-site of the Northern Wall of the Wufeng City-site



新峰南城墙水门遗存
Remaining Water Gate at the Southern Wall of the Xinfeng City-site



土墩遗存
Remaining Mound

邑性质的城址。

过去曾在苏州西部山区发现东周时期的大量墓群、高等级墓葬和精美文物，如土墩墓、石室土墩墓、真山、阳宝山、树山大墓以及严山玉器窖藏等。但在附近一直未发现与之匹配的大型聚落遗址。另据文献记载，东周时期，吴越曾建都于苏州一带，但一直未获考古发现的印证。本次东周大型城址的发现为以上问题的解答提供了重要线索。

（徐良高 张照根）



石器作坊内石质遗物堆积情况
Stone Artifact Piled Up in the Stone Implements Workshop



新峰古河道内出土的陶钵
Pottery *Bo* Bowl from the Ancient River Course at Xinfeng Village



调查发现的石器半成品
Unfinished Stone Tools Collected in Surveys



新峰古河道内出土的原始瓷碗
Proto-porcelain Bowl from the Ancient River Course at Xinfeng Village

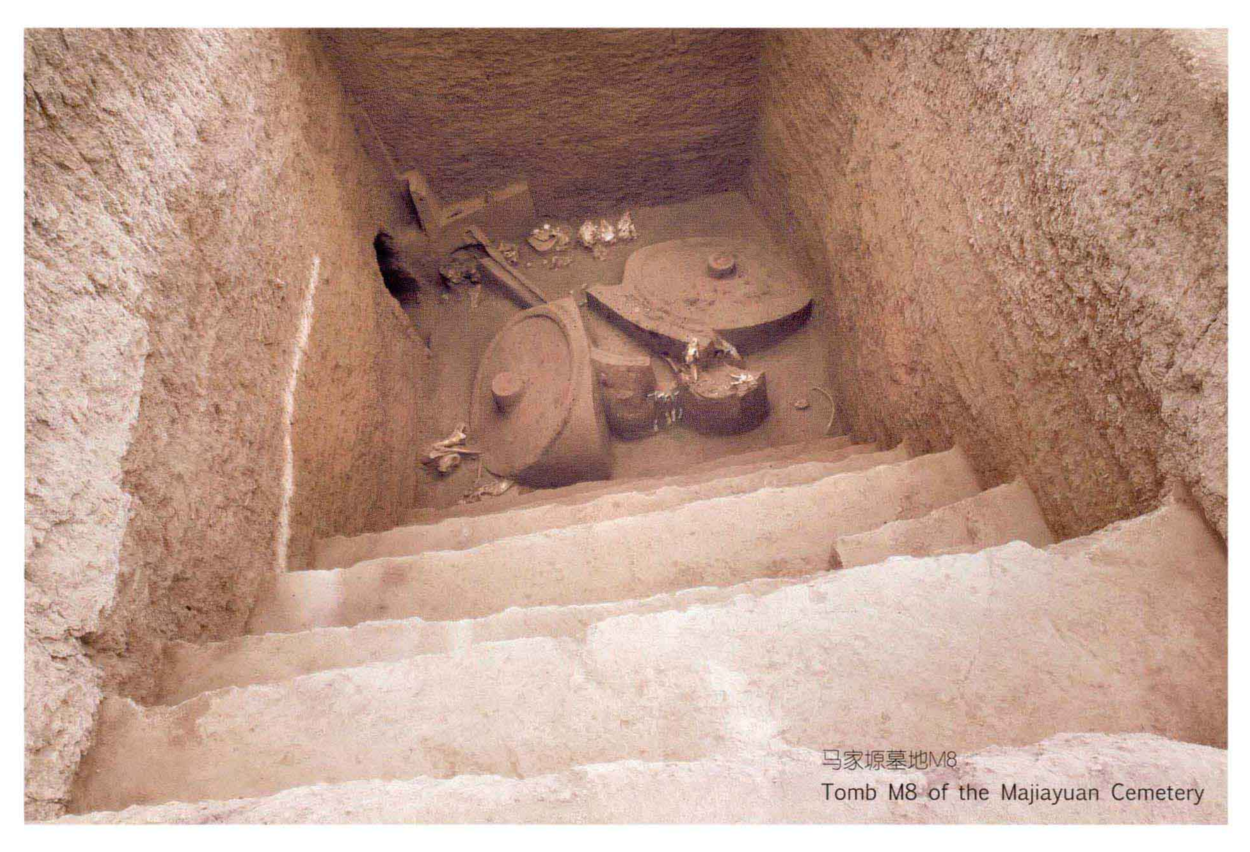
Since the autumn of 2009, the joint archaeological team from the Institute of Archaeology, CASS and the Suzhou Municipal Institute of Archaeology carried out survey and excavation of cultural remains of Pre-Qin times in the mountain area of western Suzhou. Through studies of the discovered ancient city-walls, moats, water gates, handicraft workshop-sites and dwelling sites, as well as the tombs recorded around those sites, it can be preliminarily concluded that there exists a super-sized site of the late Spring-and-Autumn Period in the mountain basin within the Mudu and Xukou area of southwestern Suzhou. It must be a city-site in the nature of a capital. Previously, high-rank tombs and exquisite cultural relics of the Eastern Zhou Period, such as the Zhenshan, Yangbaoshan and Shushan tombs and the Yanshan jade hoard, were discovered in the mountain area of western Suzhou. But large-sized settlement-sites matchable with the above remains have not been discovered all along in the vicinity. According to literal records, during the Eastern Zhou Period, the Wu and Yue states built their capitals in the Suzhou area, which, however, has not been evidenced in archaeology. The discovery of the super-sized Eastern Zhou city-site provided important archaeological clues for settling this puzzle.

甘肃张家川马家塬和秦安县王家洼西戎贵族墓

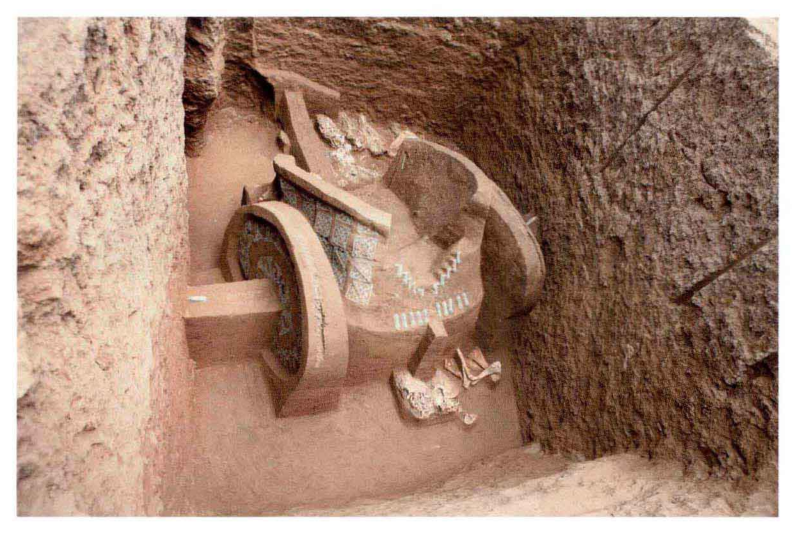
WESTERN RONG ARISTOCRATIC TOMBS AT MAJIAYUAN OF ZHANGJIACHUAN AND AT WANGJIAWA OF QIN'AN COUNTY, GANSU

马家塬西戎贵族墓地位于甘肃省张家川县木河乡桃园村，王家洼墓地位于秦安县五营乡王家洼村北部，两处墓地相距约50公里。马家塬墓地由48座墓葬和1座祭祀坑组成，王家洼墓地由30座墓葬组成。

2006～2010年，甘肃省文物考古研究所对马家塬墓地进行了连续发掘，共发掘大、中、小型墓19座和1座祭祀坑。其中2009～2010年共发掘了8座墓葬，绝大多数为竖穴偏洞室墓，但是新出现了竖穴土坑木椁墓（M5、M7），木椁置于竖穴北壁下所挖的东西向坑内。这种墓葬形式或许是竖穴偏洞室墓的变体。墓葬中普遍殉葬马、



马家塬墓地M8
Tomb M8 of the Majiayuan Cemetery



马家塬墓地M10
Tomb M10 of the Majiayuan Cemetery



马家塬墓地M13
Tomb M13 of the Majiayuan Cemetery

以青铜方形镂空花饰、银箔三角形镂空花饰，以及银质的狼形饰、大角羊、大角鹿、凤鸟等装饰。

M13为八级阶梯式竖穴偏洞室墓。竖穴的西北角立有铁矛。竖穴内随葬车1辆，木质，未髹漆。车舆的侧板饰以青铜方形卷云纹饰件，后门饰以青铜折角形饰件。车衡下葬4具马头骨和蹄，车衡右侧另有3具马头骨、1具羊头骨。马头部位有马络饰3套。墓主为30岁左右的男性。墓主颈部佩戴银质半环形项饰，胸前放置青铜鹤嘴斧，腰系饰有银饰的腰带，并在腰部两侧放置铜斧、戈等。在腰和腿上部还发现由绿松石珠、肉红石髓珠和金珠等组成的串饰。墓主左腿处有箭囊和箭镞。

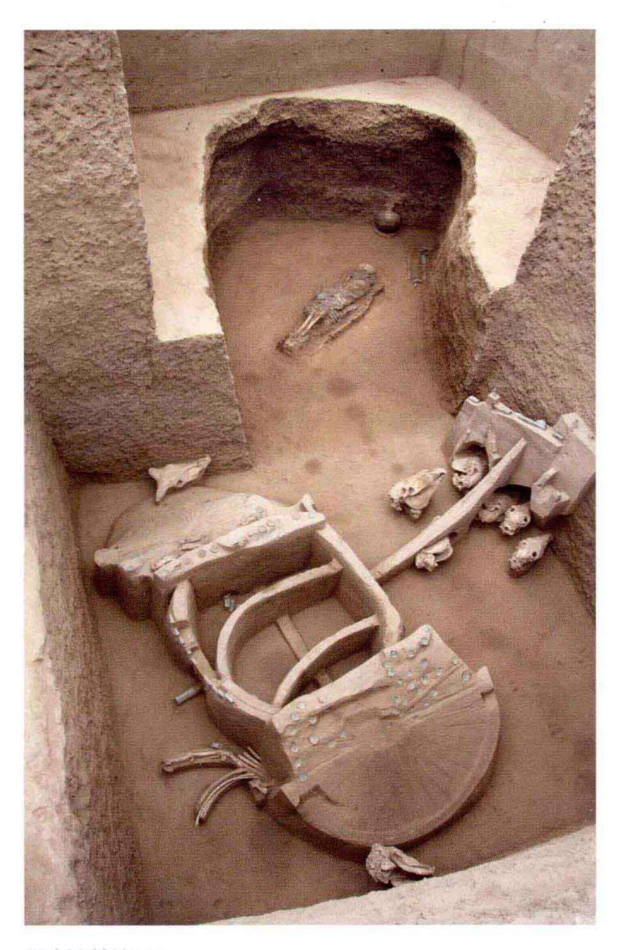
M57为八级阶梯式墓道竖穴偏洞室墓。在竖穴中有车2辆，其中一辆髹漆，另一辆以青铜、锡饰件和汉紫汉蓝珠装饰。墓主东西向横置于洞室内，有单棺，棺下有垫木。墓主头部周围有大量的珠饰，佩戴金耳环，腰系有金带饰的腰带。在身体周围还有大量的珠饰、海贝和蜻蜓眼。头部小龛中放置铜壶1件。

2009～2010年，甘肃省文物考古研究所在王家洼墓地发掘墓葬10座，除M2、M5、M6、M7未遭盗掘外，其余墓葬均被盗掘。墓葬形制可分为两类，多数是阶梯式墓道竖穴偏洞室墓（又可细分为一侧有阶梯和两侧有阶梯），竖穴土坑墓的数量较少，仅发现2座。普遍有殉牲现象。

牛、羊，多为头骨和蹄。在M4、M16牛头的牛角上，还套有铜帽或者木帽。

M4为中型墓，殉葬4匹整马。随葬车2辆，其中竖穴里的车为髹漆车，偏洞室内的车饰有金银饰件和料珠。墓主身上有金带饰和各类珠饰，在木棺外的右侧随葬陶罐和陶壶。M5为竖穴土坑木棺墓，竖穴中随葬车1辆和46具马、牛、羊的头骨和蹄。在竖穴的北壁东部另挖一坑，内置棺木。西北角立有铁矛。该墓盗扰严重，残存有车辆和棺木残件。车舆的左侧板髹黑漆朱纹，上贴

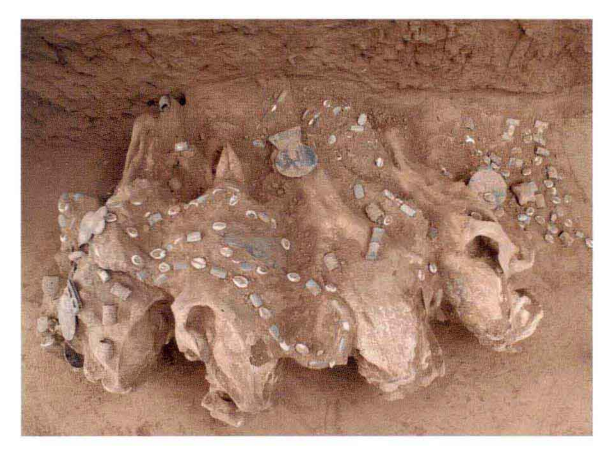
M2是二级阶梯式竖穴偏洞室墓，有Error! Not a valid link.葬具。墓主为单人仰身屈肢葬。在竖穴内随葬马车1辆，为车轮拆分后葬入。在车衡、车轭、车厢及车轮部位均饰有铜饰件，其中车轮以铜泡装饰。竖穴内还随葬马头骨7具、牛头骨2具。墓主颈部有料珠、蜻蜓眼等组成的项链，佩戴银项饰。腰腹部有料珠和贝壳组



王家洼墓地M2
Tomb M2 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



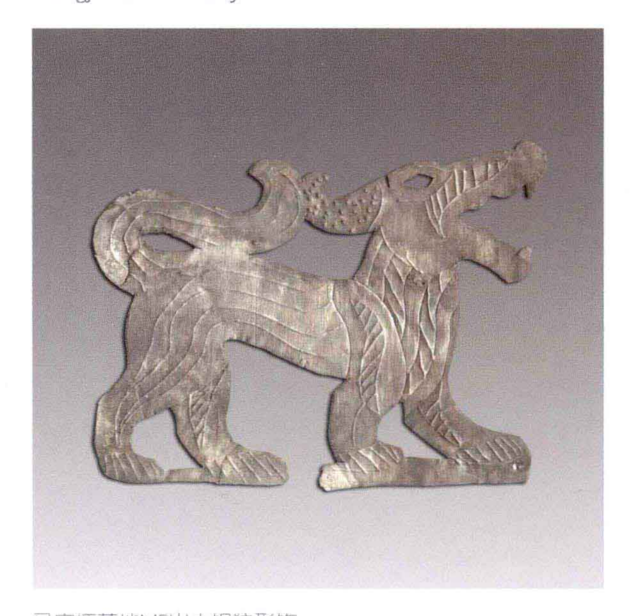
王家洼墓地M2墓主人
Owner of Tomb M2 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



王家洼墓地M3马络饰
Horse-head Ornaments from Tomb M3 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



马家塬墓地M5出土银大角羊形饰
Large-horned Sheep Shape Silver Ornament from Tomb M5 of the Majiayuan Cemetery

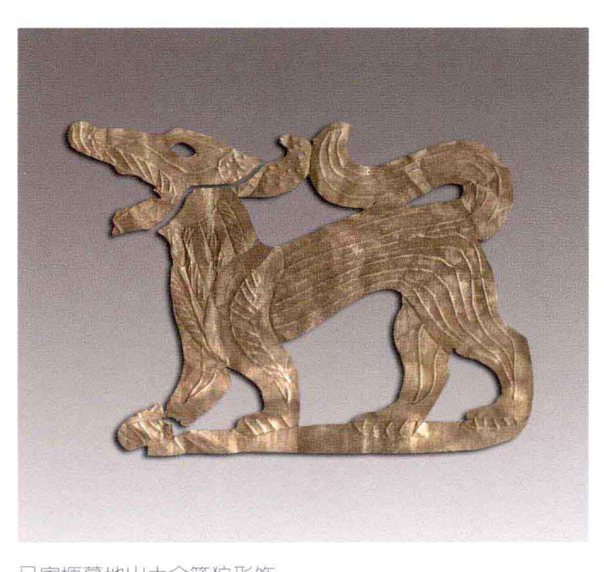


马家塬墓地M5出土银狼形饰
Wolf-shaped Silver Ornament from Tomb M5 of the Majiayuan Cemetery

成的串饰，腿上部有铜“十”字形饰和贝形饰组成的串饰，右臂有银臂钏和铜镜，左臂部有铜斧和铜柄铁剑。另外还随葬陶壶、箭囊、铜戈等。

马家塬墓地和王家洼墓地有很多的相似之处。例如墓地均位于山坡的平缓处，大多数墓葬是东西向的阶梯式墓道竖穴偏洞室墓；在竖穴中随葬有装饰华丽的车，普遍有殉牲；墓主身上有复杂的装饰品，均有半环形项饰和鸟纹金带饰；随葬品常见工具和兵器，均随葬蛇纹铲足鬲。但两个墓地也有不同之处，王家洼墓地的两侧有阶梯式墓道的竖穴偏洞室墓不见于马家塬墓地，而马家塬墓地在竖穴底部挖坑放置木棺的作风也不见于王家洼墓地。马家塬墓地随葬车辆和随葬品的级别高于王家洼墓地。我们推测，这两处墓地可能是西戎不同部族的墓地。

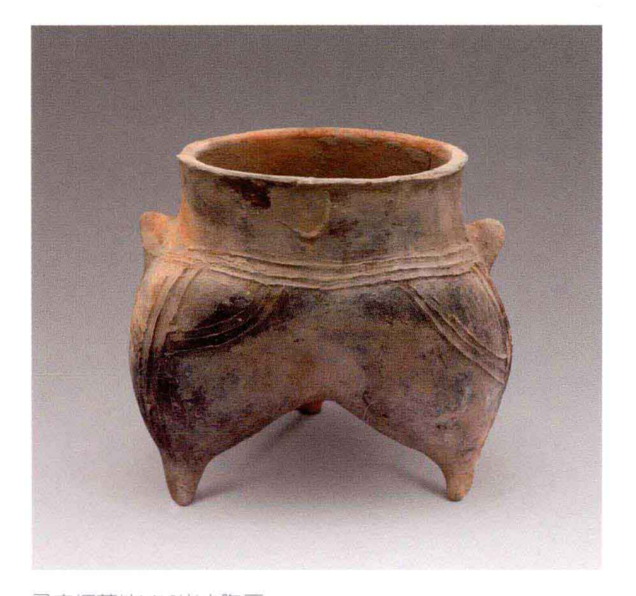
（王　辉　赵雪野　赵吴城）



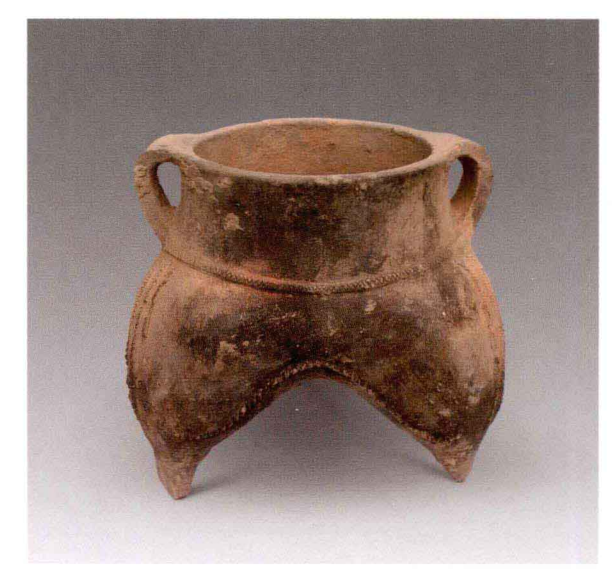
马家塬墓地出土金箔狼形饰
Wolf-shaped Gold-foil Ornament from the Majiayuan Cemetery



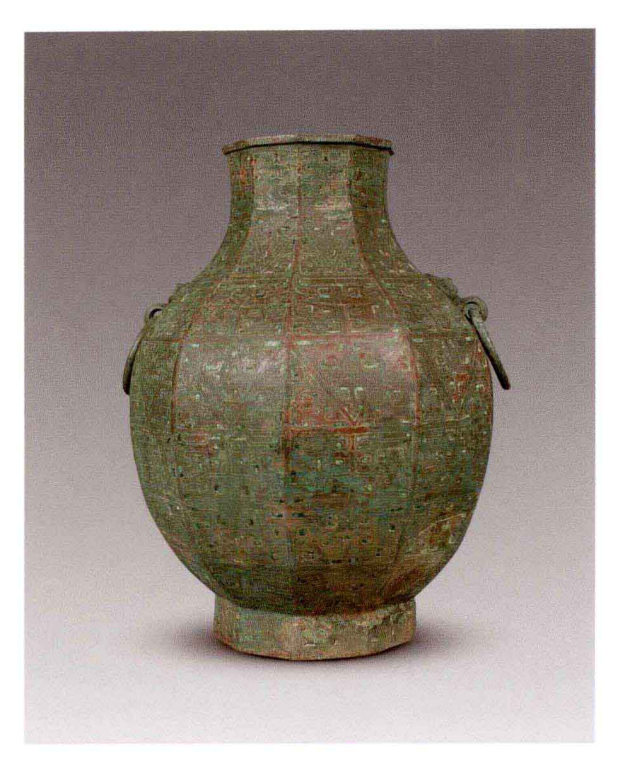
王家洼墓地M1出土金带饰
Gold Belt-plaque from Tomb M1 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



马家塬墓地M10出土陶鬲
Pottery *Li* Tripod from Tomb M10 of the Majiayuan Cemetery



王家洼墓地M1出土铲足陶鬲
Pottery *Li* Tripod with Spade-shaped Legs from Tomb M1 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



王家洼墓地M1出土铜壶
Bronze Pot from Tomb M1 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



王家洼墓地M3出土铜衡饰
Bronze Crossbar-ornament from Tomb M3 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery



王家洼墓地M3出土铜軶首
Bronze Yoke-caps from Tomb M3 of the Wangjiawa Cemetery

In 2006 to 2010, the Gausu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out drilling prospecting and excavation on the Majiayuan Cemetery at Taoyuan Village of Muhe Township in Zhangjiachuan County. They discovered 48 tombs and a sacrificial pit and excavated 19 prospected tombs and the sacrificial pit. In 2009 to 2010, they discovered 30 tombs through drilling prospecting and excavation in the cemetery at Wangjiawa Village of Wuying Township in Qin'an County and opened ten surveyed graves. The two cemeteries are about 50 km apart from each other and show much similarity to each other. Either of them lies on a gently sloping plot of a hillside. The tombs are largely side-caved earthen pits with the major axis pointing to the west and east and the shafts containing splendidly decorated carriages and animal victims. The tomb-owners are richly ornamented on the body. The funeral objects consist of mainly tools and weapons, and spade-shape-legged pottery *li* tripods and semi-ring necklaces are indispensable artifacts. But the two burial grounds differ from each other in the shape of the earthen pits, and the funeral carriages and other grave goods from Majiayuan are higher in rank than those from Wangjiawa. It can be inferred that the two cemeteries might have belonged to different tribes of the Western Rong Ethnic Group.

广东博罗曾屋岭春秋墓地

BOLUO ZENGWULING CEMETERY OF THE SPRING-AND-AUTUMN PERIOD IN GUANGDONG

曾屋岭墓地位于广东省博罗县福田镇联和村委会冲径村曾屋岭东麓。2010年9月至2011年1月，广东省文物考古研究所联合惠州市博物馆、博罗县博物馆，对该墓地进行了发掘。揭露面积2300平方米，发现春秋时期墓葬85座，出土青铜鼎、剑、矛、戈、斧、刮刀30多件以及陶瓷器100多件，取得重要成果。

发掘分为南北两区。在北区发掘墓葬76座，其中春秋墓有72座；在南区发掘春秋墓13座。墓葬都是长方形竖穴土坑墓，长2.2～3.7、宽0.65～1.3、深0.5～3.2米，墓长超过3米的约占40%。大部分长宽比在3：1，只有1/4的长宽比在4：1。墓向大致呈南北向，排列有序，鲜见打破现象。葬具痕迹不存。填土黄色，与周边土色甚为接近。少数墓葬有二层台和腰坑。

随葬品中，陶器组合为3豆、3豆1簋、5豆1簋。罐类多打碎后混于填土中，只有个别墓葬中部有两个陶罐。陶器均为泥质陶，火候普遍较高，部分豆的陶质比较粗糙。以灰色为主，也有黄白色的。纹饰简单，陶豆为素面或加弦纹、水波纹等，个别器物外底有刻划符号；陶罐纹饰较丰富，有方格纹、夔纹、方块凸点纹、回纹、云雷纹等。

17座墓葬随葬青铜器，已发现铜鼎2、剑7、矛3、戈1、镞5、斧2、刮刀9、残器2件。出土青铜器最多的是M16。青铜器多为武器，如剑、镞等。容器发现较少，鼎的个体较小，器壁较薄，具有明显本地铸造的特征。

铜剑都是短剑。值得一提的是，M70出土一件人像剑首短剑，剑首为裸体男性人像，头顶套一箍，扁圆脸，嘴和眼眶凹陷，鼻梁低矮，大耳贯孔，粗脖子，瘦窄体，双手执于胸前，腰扎腰



墓地远景
A Distant View of the Cemetery

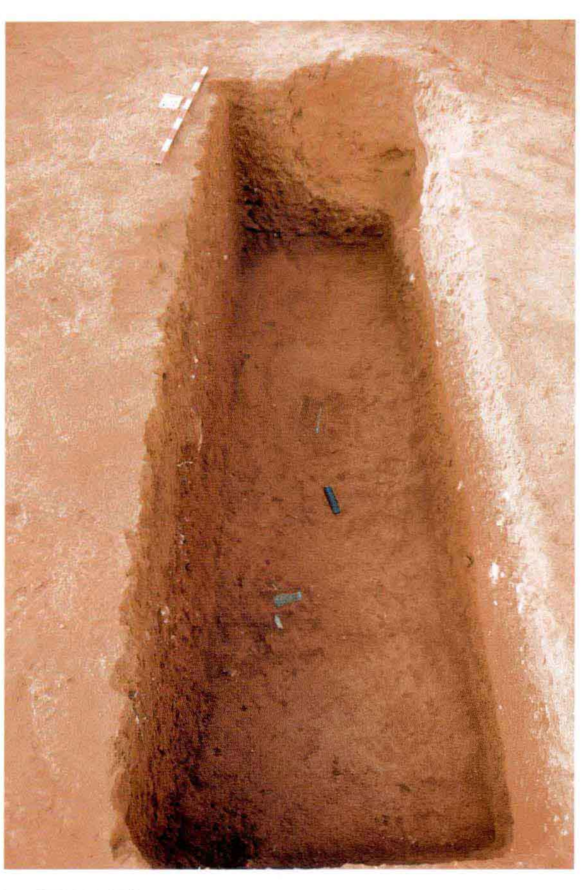
曾屋岭墓地航拍图
Aerial Photo of the Zengwuling Cemetery

发掘现场
Excavation-site

带，下体性器官粗壮而突出。这种人像造型短剑在广东是第一次发现，具有越人文化特色。曾屋岭短剑长多在50厘米以内，过去也有学者称之为“匕首”。

在曾屋岭墓地中，原始瓷豆都出在深约3米的墓葬中，而原始瓷豆都属于晚一些的东西。由此看来，该墓地的葬制有一个发展变化，即墓坑由浅而深。

曾屋岭墓地可粗分为两期，约相当于横岭山三、四期，即春秋中、晚期。一期和二期的区别



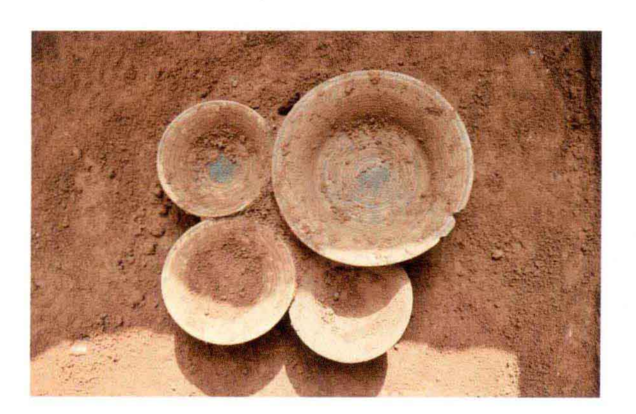
M32及出土器物

Tomb M32 and Its Objects



M12随葬器物出土情况

Funeral Objects in Excavation from Tomb M12



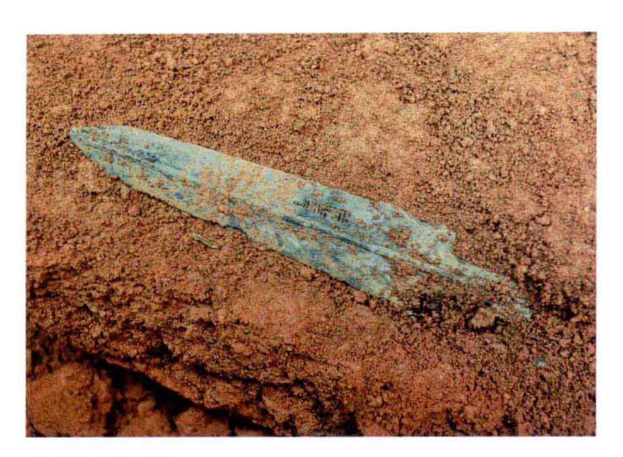
M38原始瓷豆出土情况

Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessels in Excavation from Tomb M38



M13陶豆出土情况

Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessels in Excavation from Tomb M13



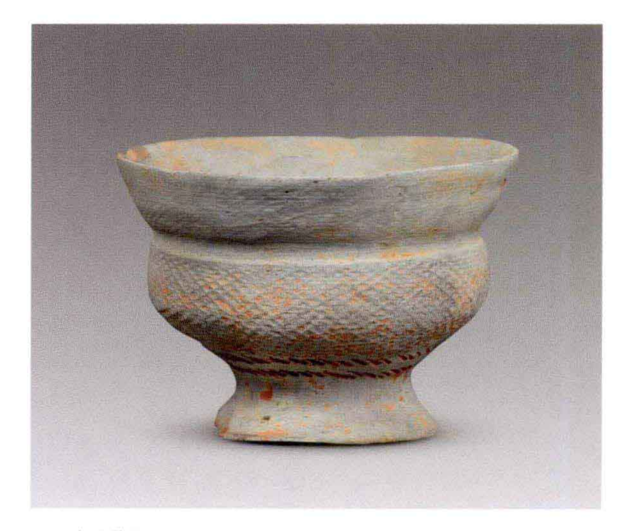
M16出土铜短剑
Bronze Dagger from Tomb M16



M70铜短剑的人形剑首
Human-figure-shaped handle of the Bronze Dagger from Tomb M70



M38出土原始瓷豆
Proto-porcelain *Dou* Stemmed Vessel from Tomb M38



M13出土陶豆
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel from Tomb M13

主要在双腹豆的曲度上。一期双腹豆的曲度不十分明显；二期双腹豆的曲度甚为明显，并且出现了原始瓷。

广东地区的铜器墓以前多见于西、北江地区，横岭山墓地的发现表明，东江流域同样存在大量的铜器墓。曾屋岭墓地的发掘进一步证明，东江流域是先秦时期岭南地区较为发达的地区。据文献记载，先秦时期广东有"阳禺"、"欢兜"、"缚罗"等国。曾屋岭墓地与横岭山墓地、梅花墩春秋窑址、银岗春秋战国窑址、增城浮扶岭先秦墓地、西瓜岭战国窑址等，可能都是探索"缚罗"古国的重要资料。

（冯孟钦　刘志远）



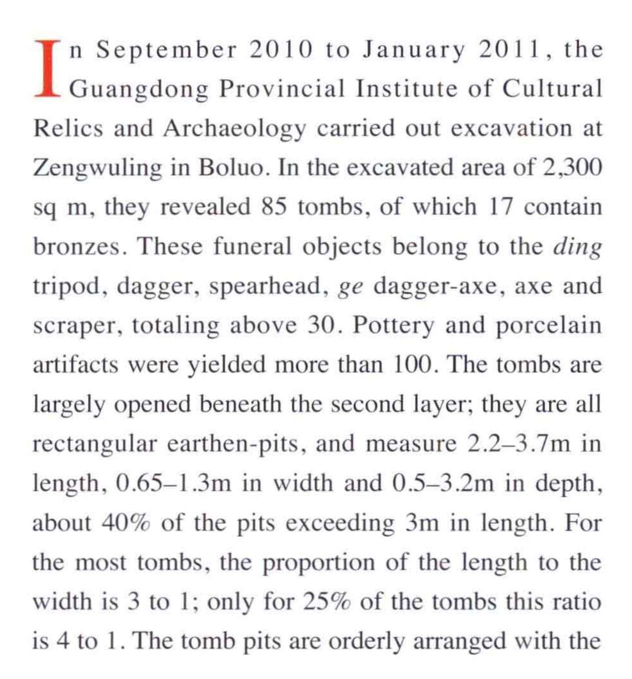
M28出土陶豆
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel from Tomb M28



M38出土陶豆
Pottery *Dou* Stemmed Vessel from Tomb M38



M45出土陶簋
Pottery *Gui* Food Container from Tomb M45



In September 2010 to January 2011, the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out excavation at Zengwuling in Boluo. In the excavated area of 2,300 sq m, they revealed 85 tombs, of which 17 contain bronzes. These funeral objects belong to the *ding* tripod, dagger, spearhead, *ge* dagger-axe, axe and scraper, totaling above 30. Pottery and porcelain artifacts were yielded more than 100. The tombs are largely opened beneath the second layer; they are all rectangular earthen-pits, and measure 2.2–3.7m in length, 0.65–1.3m in width and 0.5–3.2m in depth, about 40% of the pits exceeding 3m in length. For the most tombs, the proportion of the length to the width is 3 to 1; only for 25% of the tombs this ratio is 4 to 1. The tomb pits are orderly arranged with the major axis pointing roughly to the north and south, and mutual intrusion was encountered scarcely. The traces of coffins have gone away, and second-tier platforms and waist pits occurred occasionally. The pottery vessels are combined in the three-*dou* (stemmed vessel) and three- or five-*dou* with a *gui* (food container) sets, and the jars have been largely broken with their fragments scattered in the earth filling. The most distinctive is Tomb M70 for it yielded a dagger with the handle shaped like a human figure. Chronologically the cemetery can be divided into two phases, which correspond to Henglingshan III and IV, i.e. to the middle and late Spring-and-Autumn period. This is again an important discovery following the Boluo Henglingshan Cemetery.

四川宜宾沙坝
战国至西汉墓地

SHABA CEMETERY OF THE WARRING STATES TO WESTERN HAN PERIODS IN YIBIN, SICHUAN

沙坝墓地位于四川省宜宾市屏山县楼东乡沙坝村，在金沙江北岸的三、四级台地上。墓地所在区域地势北高南低，北靠鸡罩山，南临金沙江，面积约20000平方米。2010年6～10月，四川省文物考古研究院对该墓地进行发掘。发掘面积3000平方米，共发现战国晚期至西汉早期墓葬27座，出土陶、瓷、铁、铜器等文物200余件。

战国晚期至西汉早期墓葬均为竖穴土坑墓，填土为灰褐色或黑褐色砂质黏土。墓葬长2～6米，方向165°～190°之间。可辨葬式的墓葬有10座，其中仰身直肢葬7座，均为单人一次葬；二次葬3座，包括单人葬和二人合葬。二者均未见葬具。

墓中的随葬品一般摆放在墓室的两端，种类较为丰富。铜器包括釜、甑、柳叶形剑、戈、钺、斤、带钩、印章、环、箭镞、半两钱等，铁器主要是削和锸，陶器包括罐、釜、小口瓮、豆、器盖等。

M5墓圹平面呈长方形，侧壁较直，底部北高南低呈斜坡状，方向180°。墓圹长约4、宽约1.2米，残深0.3～0.8米。墓内填土为黑褐色夹杂少量黄色砂质黏土，土质较疏松。未见葬具，在墓坑中部发现有少量的肢骨，南部发现有破碎的头骨。在墓室内共清理出随葬器物22件（组），其中墓室中部有柳叶形铜剑2件、削1件、带钩1件、印章2枚、箭镞3枚，铜钱1组，铁削1件；墓室南部随葬铜戈1件、璜4件，铜钱1组；墓室北部有铜盆1件、錞2件、斤2件。除此之外还有若干陶器碎片，无法复原。

M29墓圹平面呈长方形，直壁，平底，方向180°。墓圹长约4.8、宽约1.5米，残深约0.4



考古发掘现场（西北→东南）
Excavation site (photo from northwest to southeast)

米。墓内填土为灰褐色夹杂少量红色砂质黏土，土质疏松。没有发现葬具和人骨。墓内有随葬品21件（组），其中墓室南侧有陶罐7件、釜2件，墓室北侧有铜钺1件、环1件、印章1枚，铜钱2组，铁刀1件、锸1件，料珠4枚，陶釜1件。

宜宾地区在先秦时期是僰人的聚居地，古代有僰侯国。据《舆地广记》载：“戎州，本僰侯国，秦曰僰道”。秦灭巴蜀后，改蜀国为蜀郡，巴国为巴郡，在此设僰道县，汉袭秦制。可见至迟在春秋晚期，此地已经成为蜀人的活动范围。公元前316年，秦灭巴蜀。蜀国灭亡后，蜀人的一支有可能沿岷江而下，抵达早已有根基的僰地。在沙坝墓地发现的这批墓葬，带有典型的蜀文化风格，更足以证明蜀人曾南迁至此。

（刘志岩）



M5（东—西）
Tomb M5 (photo from east to west)



M20（东—西）
Tomb M20 (Photo from east to west)



M5出土铜戈
Bronze *Ge* Dagger-axe from Tomb M5



M5出土柳叶形铜剑
Leaf-shaped Sword from Tomb M5



M29出土铜钺
Bronze *Yue* Battle-axe from Tomb M29



M5出土铜斤
Bronze Axe from Tomb M5



M5出土鎏金铜带钩
Gilt Bronze Belt-hook from Tomb M5



M10出土巴蜀符号铜印章
Bronze Seal with a Ba-Shu Sign from Tomb M10



M5出土汉字铜印章“敬事思言”
Bronze Seal with the Chinese Legend “敬事思原” from Tomb M5



M3出土巴蜀符号铜印章
Bronze Seal with a Ba-Shu Sign from Tomb M3



M5出土铜璜形饰
Huang Semi-disc Shape Bronze Ornaments from Tomb M5



M5出土铜镦
Zun Cone-shaped Bronze Butt-end of a Long-handled Weapon



M29出土陶器组合
Pottery Vessel Combination from Tomb M29

The Shaba Cemetery lies on the 3rd and 4th terraces by the northern bank of the Jinsha River, and occupies an area of about 20,000 sq m with the terrain higher in the north and lower in the south. In June to October 2010, the Sichuan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out excavation in the cemetery. Within the excavated area of 3,000 sq m they uncovered 28 tombs of the late Warring States Period to the early Western Han Dynasty, which yielded more than 200 pottery, iron and bronze artifacts. The tombs are all earthen pits; and the grave-occupants are laid mainly in an extended supine position or entombed as secondary burials, but no coffins were discovered. The funeral objects are generally placed at the two ends of the pit. Among them the bronzes fall into the *fu* cauldron, *zeng* steamer, leaf-shaped sword, *ge* dagger-axe, *yue* battle axe, axe, belt hook, seal, ring, arrowhead and *banliang* coin; the ironware into the small-sized knife and spade; and the pottery into the jar, *fu* cauldron, small-mouthed urn, *dou* stemmed vessel, lid and semi-transparent glassy bead. After the fall of the Shu State, a branch of the Shu people may have migrated downstream along the Minjiang River. The discovery of the Shaba Cemetery with the tombs in typical Shu cultural style indicates that the Shu migrates went southward and settled down in this area. An important route of their southward migration must have been downstream along the Minjian River, crossed the Jinsha River after entering the Bo people's land, then extended upstream along the river and ended in central Yunnan.

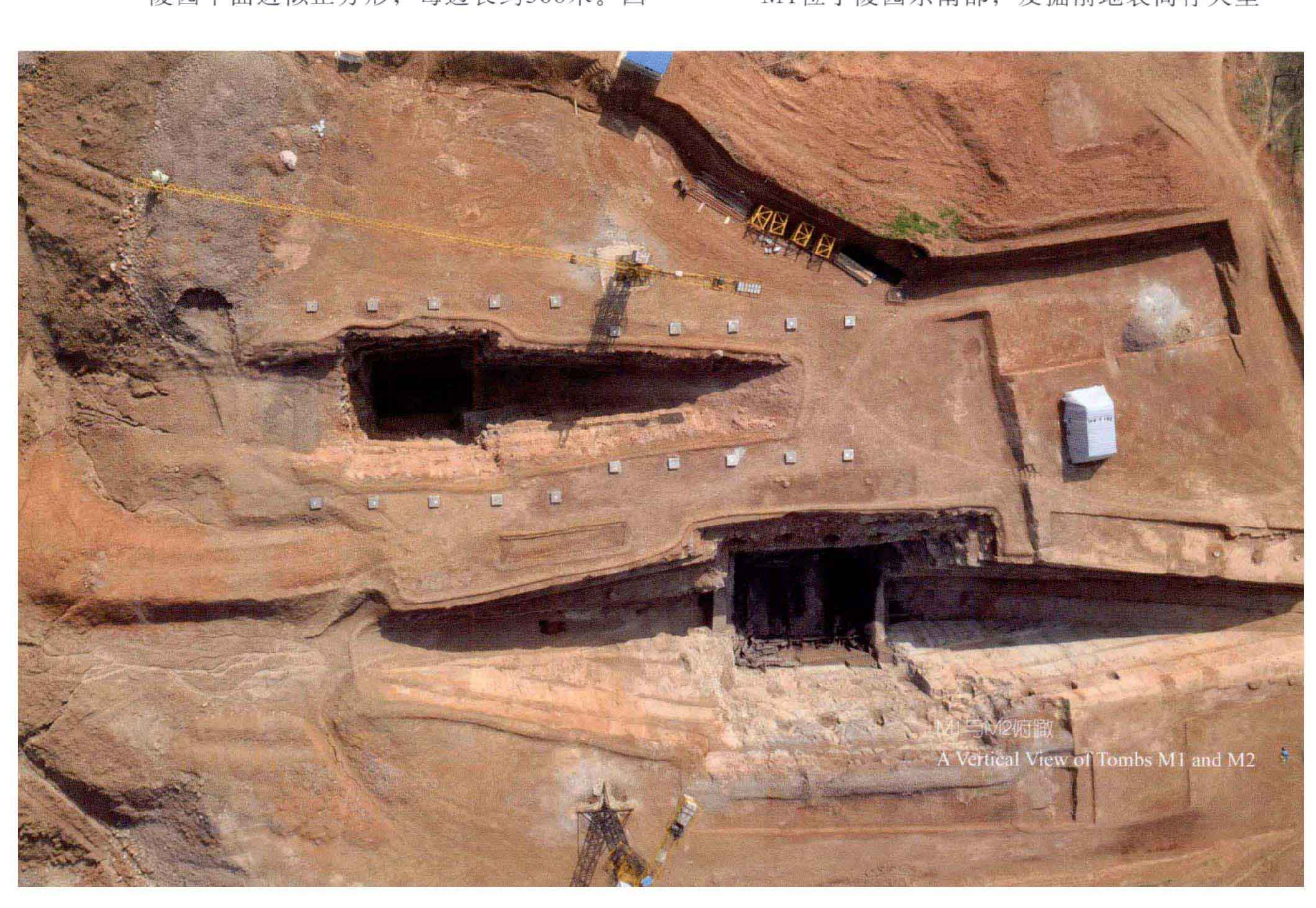
江苏盱眙
大云山汉墓

DAYUN-HILL TOMBS OF THE HAN PERIOD IN XUYI, JIANGSU

大云山汉墓位于江苏省盱眙县马坝镇云山村大云山的山顶，西距盱眙县城30公里，南距汉代东阳城遗址1公里，西南与青墩山、小云山汉代贵族墓地相邻。2009年9月至2010年12月，南京博物院考古研究所对大云山汉墓区进行了勘探和抢救性发掘，揭示出一处完整的西汉江都王陵园，出土了大量铜器、金银器、玉器等精美文物。

陵园平面近似正方形，每边长约500米。四面均筑有陵墙，除东墙中段保存尚好外，其余三面陵墙大多仅剩夯土墙基。东墙中部钻探出东门遗迹，门外有阙台两处，仅存台基。陵园内共发现主墓3座、陪葬墓13座、车马坑2座、兵器坑2座、建筑基址2处。主墓均分布于陵园内南部，陪葬墓分布于陵园北部，车马坑位于陵园南部，兵器坑分部于陵园北侧，紧靠陵墙，建筑基址位于陵园中部。

M1位于陵园东南部，发掘前地表尚存大型



M1与M2俯瞰
A Vertical View of Tombs M1 and M2



大云山汉墓航拍图
Aerial Photo of the Dayun-Hill Tombs of the Han Period

封土堆。墓葬平面呈“中”字形，墓室与墓道的墓壁每向下5米均向内收缩，自开口到墓底共形成4层台面，每层台面宽0.7米。墓室平面呈长方形，口大底小，开口南北长35.2、东西宽26、深19米。南墓道开口长40.5、宽8.3～21米；北墓道被开山采石破坏，开口残长30.6、宽12.4～16米。M1墓室结构为黄肠题凑，包括外回廊、题凑、前室、内回廊、后室等部分。尽管受到早期盗墓影响，但墓室内还是出土了陶器、铜器、金银器、玉器、漆木器等大量精美文物，计9000余件（套）。

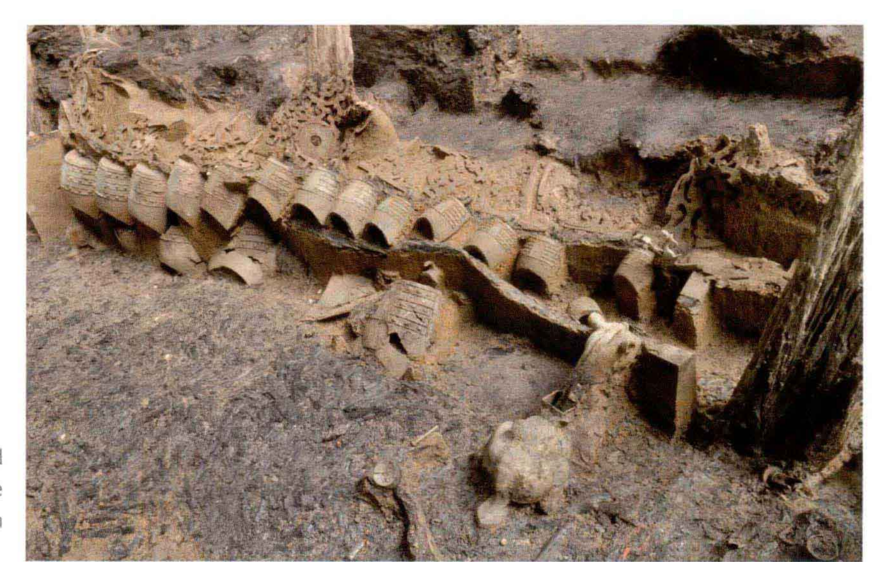
M1外回廊分为上下两层，上层共放置模型车20余量。从车厢内放置的大量铁剑、铁刀、铁戟、弩机、箭镞、弹丸等兵器可以看出，车的性质主要是战车。回廊下层随葬品按功能分区放置，南回廊下层西部为洗浴用品区，西回廊下层中部和南部为乐器区，北回廊下层为车马明器区，东回廊下层北部为钱库区、中南部为庖厨区。西回廊下层乐器区出土编钟、编磬各一套，并出有铜瑟枘、玉瑟柱、玉瑟枘等。编钟包括钮钟14个、甬钟5个、鎏金龙纹铜虡业（架子）1套、鎏金铜兽座2件。东回廊下层钱库区共出土10万余枚半两钱。庖厨区内出土了一大批铜器，种类有釜、鼎、甗、钫、锺、盉、壶、杯、勺、洗等。陶器集中出土于东回廊下层南部，种类有瓿、罐、壶、盒等，部分器物内盛有海贝、动物骨骼、植物果实。此外，庖厨区出土了“江都食长”封泥多块。

M1的前室与内回廊内被盗严重，但仍出土了大批精美文物。其中，鎏金铜象、鎏金铜犀牛与象奴、犀奴均为首次发现，对研究中外物质交流具有重要意义。

M2平面呈“中”字形，与M1东西并列，相距13米，两墓位于同一个封土包内。墓室开口南北长15、东西宽14.4、深15米。南北墓道均为斜坡结构，南墓道长30、宽5.7～11.2米，北墓道残长11、宽8～11.2米。墓室由一棺一椁与头厢、足厢构成。头厢主要陪葬漆笥、漆盒等漆器，足厢主要随葬车马器。尽管受到现代盗扰，但仍出土陶、漆、铜、金银、玉器等文物200余



M1回廊下层清理后情况（北–南）
Winding Corridor in Tomb M1 (photo from north to south)



M1西回廊南部下层编钟出土现状
Chime Bells Being Unearthed from the Lower Layers of the Southern Section of the Western Corridor in Tomb M1



鎏金编钟架局部
Gilt Rack of Bronze Chime Bells (in detail)



M1出土银盘（上有铭文“江都宦者沐盘”）
Silver Basin with the Inscription “江都宦者沐盘”



M1金缕玉衣片出土情况
A Sheet of Jade of a Gold-wire-sewn Jade Shroud Being Unearthed from Tomb M1



M2出土错金银嵌宝石兽形铜镇
Animal-shaped Bronze Weight Inlaid in Gold, Silver and Gem Unearthed from Tomb M2



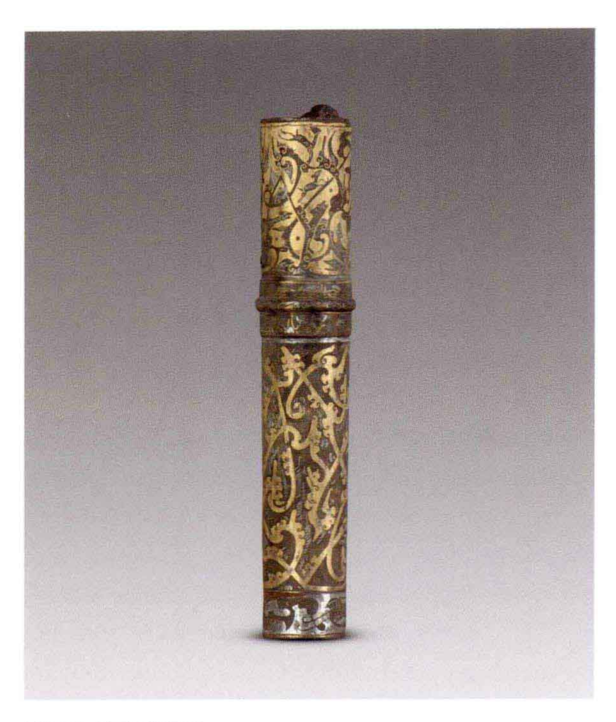
M1出土错金银说唱俑铜镇
Gold-and-silver-inlaid Bronze Weight in the Shape of a Storyteller from Tomb M1



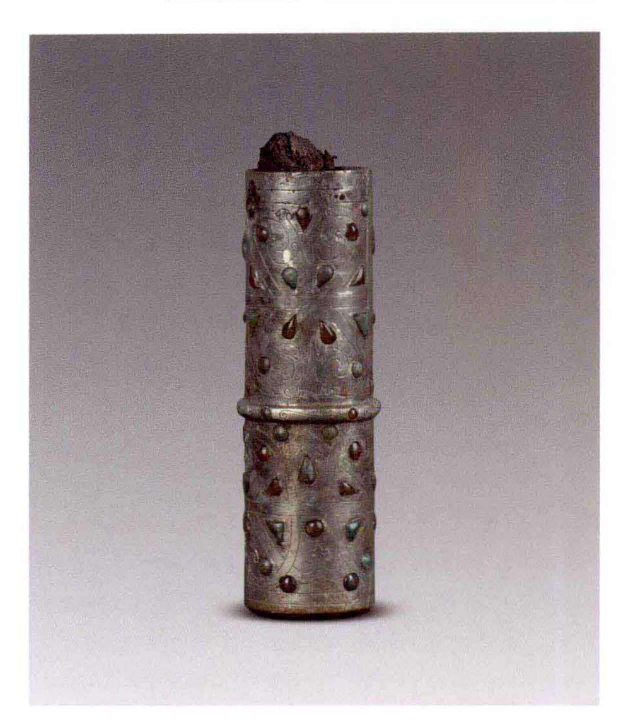
M1出土错金银兽形铜镇
Animal-shaped Gold-and-silver-inlaid Bronze Weight from Tomb M1



M1出土错金银虎形铜镇
Tiger-shaped Gold-and-silver-inlaid Bronze Weight from Tomb M1



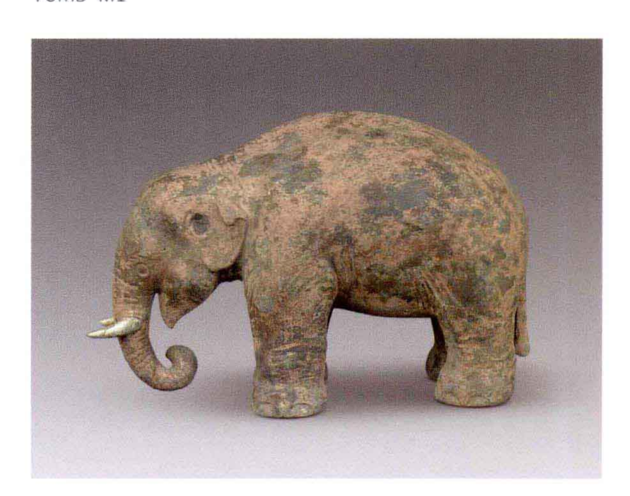
M1出土错金银铜镦
Gold-and-silver-inlaid Bronze *Dun* Semi-spherical Vessel Unearthed from Tomb M1



M1出土嵌宝石银质伞柄箍
Gem-inlaid Silver Fastener of an Umbrella Handle from Tomb M1



M1出土鎏金铜犀牛
Gilt Bronze Rhinoceros from Tomb M1



M1出土鎏金铜象
Gilt Bronze Elephant from Tomb M1

件（套）。玉棺是M2最重要的发现之一。

M8在M1以西140米处，平面呈“中”字形。该墓早期即遭受严重盗掘，整个墓室在盗掘结束后还被彻底火烧，仅能在墓室近坑底处发现木椁痕迹。M8二层台墓室长26、宽24.5米。南北均为斜坡形墓道，南墓道破坏严重，仅残存8.6米；北墓道相对完整，长32米。

M1的随葬器物中，有多件含文字材料，如“江都食长”封泥、“江都宦者沐盘十七年受邸”银盘、“廿一年南工官造容三升”漆器、“廿二年南工官”漆器、“廿七年二月南工官”明器耳杯等。结合《汉书·景十三王传》记载，可以推定，上述所含纪年文字的器物均为刘非在位时所做，M1的墓主人应当是江都易王刘非，大云山汉墓陵园是刘非的陵园。

（李则斌）



M1出土水晶带钩
Crystal Belt-hook from Tomb M1

These tombs are situated on the summit of Dayun Hill at Maba Town in Xuyi County, Jiangsu Province. In September 2009 to December 2010, the Nanjing Museum carried out a salvage excavation atop the hill, revealed a complete tomb-garden of the Jiangdu prince under the Western Han Dynasty, and discovered three chief tombs, eight auxiliary burials, two horse-and-chariot burial pits, two weapon pits, and remains of the tomb-garden enclosure, building-foundations and so on. Tomb M1 lies in the southeast of the tomb-garden. It had a large-sized mound before the excavation; the pit is shaped like the character "中". The tomb-chamber is rectangular in plan; and the pit opening is larger than the bottom, measuring 35.2m from the north to the south, 26m from the west to the east, and 19m in depth. The southern tomb-passage is 40.5m long and 8.3–21m wide for the opening; and the opening of the northern tomb-passage measures 30.6m in remaining length and 12.4–16m in width. In the tomb chamber is a huangchang ticou, an enclosure square in shape and built of cypress blocks. Despite its robbery in early times, the tomb yielded during the present excavation a jade coffin, a suit of gold-wire-sewn jade shroud, chime bells, chime stones, as well as pottery, bronze, gold and silver, jade and lacquered wooden artifacts, totaling above 9,000 pieces/sets. The dating data and inscriptions of lacquered and bronze articles suggest that the tomb-owner of M1 is Liu Fei, the first Jiangdu prince of the Western Han Dynasty, and the Dayun-Hill burial area is the tomb-garden of this prince.

M2玉棺局部
Jade Coffin from Tomb M1 (in detail)



陕西兴平汉茂陵外藏坑

OUTER STORAGE PITS OF THE WESTERN HAN PERIOD MAOLING MAUSOLEUM IN XINGPING, SHAANXI

茂陵是西汉武帝刘彻的陵园，位于陕西省兴平市南位镇策村南，是咸阳塬上9座西汉帝陵中最西端的一座。陵区由茂陵陵园、茂陵邑、陪葬墓区三大部分组成，东西长约9.5、南北宽约7公里。茂陵陵园位于陵区的中央，茂陵邑位于陵区的东北部，陪葬墓分布在茂陵陵园的周围，其中东侧较为集中，墓葬等级较高。此外，在陵区的西端还发现了修陵人的墓地。

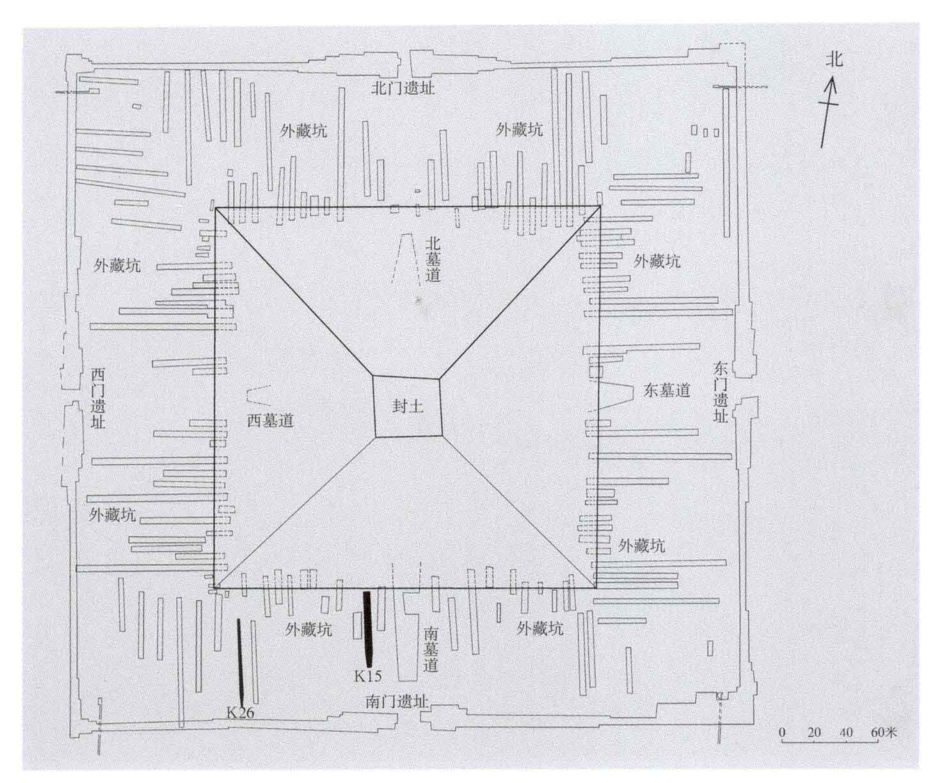
从2009年9月开始，陕西省考古研究院与咸阳市文物考古研究所联合，对茂陵的两座外藏坑进行了发掘。此次发掘的外藏坑位于汉武帝陵园内封土南侧，编号分别为K15、K26。

K15方向175°，由斜坡通道与坑体两部分组成。斜坡通道位于坑体南端中部略偏东处，长6.6、宽2.6米。坑体长41.5、宽4.2～4.4、深4.3米，坑口距地面深5.2～7.3米。坑体内有隧道式木结构，由3层棚木、立柱、侧枋木、铺地板、木封门组成。陪葬物品放置在木结构内。第一层棚木用竹子铺设，铺设时将竹子从中间劈开，平面朝下，依坑体方向南北铺设。第2、3层棚木用方木南北并排铺设，分别使用方木128、110块。方木的长度与坑体宽度一致，单块宽0.25～0.4、厚0.2～0.25米。竹子和方木均已腐朽，仅存遗迹。

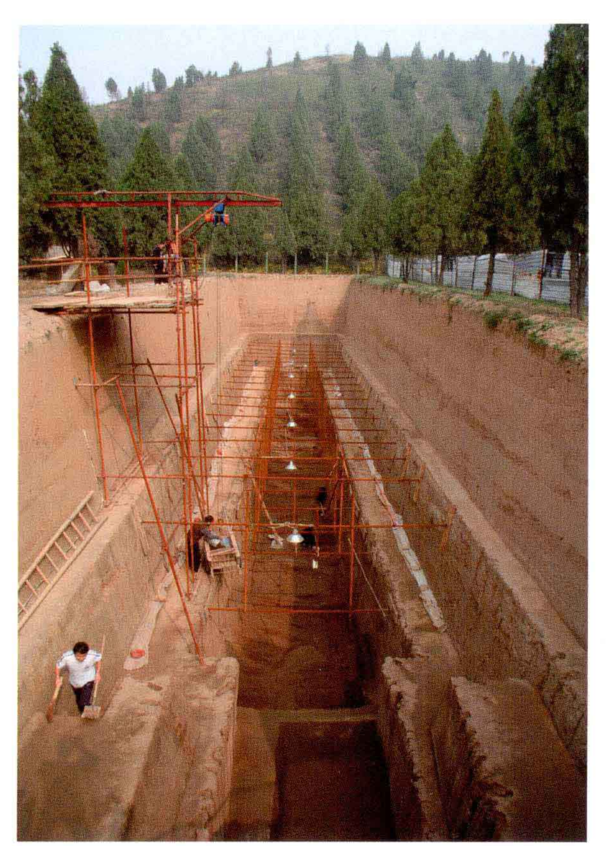
K15坑体北段有木质隔断一处，隔断以北15米的范围内放置陪葬的马匹。目前清理长度10米，出土马骨3排，每排放置6匹马，并出土陶俑2件。

K26方向175°，由斜坡通道、坑体、洞室三部分组成。斜坡通道位于坑体南端中部，平面呈梯形，长7.5、宽0.8～1.6米，底部为斜坡，坡角45°。坑体平面为长方形，四壁向下内收。口部长46.7、宽2.3米，距地面深4～4.7米，坑深4.1～4.3米。坑体东西两壁下部各开挖10个窑洞，二者互相错位，每排窑洞相互间距3.5米。窑洞大小不等，进深2.5～2.8、宽1.2～1.6、高1.2～1.8米。窑洞顶部有平顶和拱顶两种形制，部分窑洞的壁面刷有白色颜料（如Y11、Y13、Y15）。窑洞口部均有木质封门，用6～7根枋木并排竖立在洞口外侧，枋木高度与窑洞高度配合使用，并不统一。

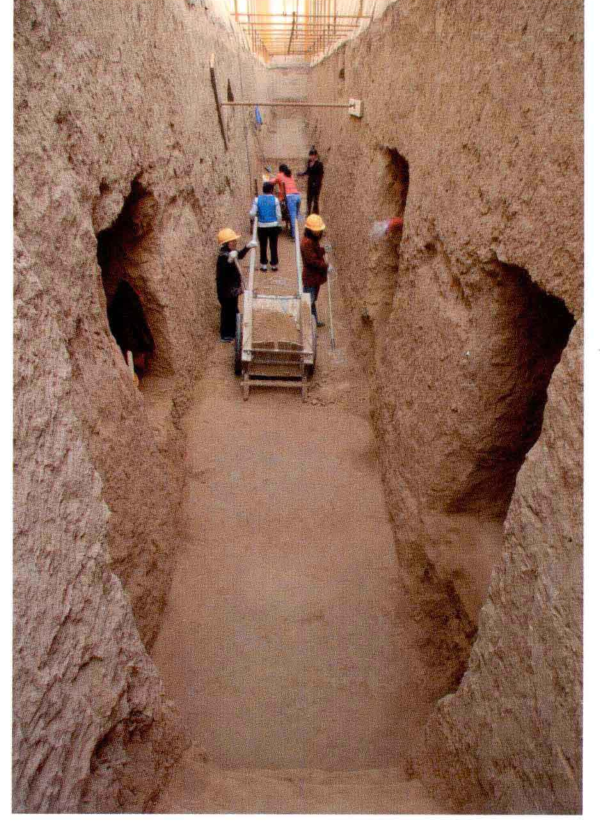
K26每个窑洞内放置两匹马骨，马头均朝向洞口，嘴内有铁质马衔，头骨旁有马具带骖、铜环、铁环等物。大多数窑洞内放置1件陶俑，Y20



汉茂陵内帝陵陵园平面图
Plan of the Mausoleum Garden of the Emperor Wudi in the Maoling Precinct of the Han Period



K15发掘现场
Excavation-site of Outer Storage Pit K15



K26发掘现场
Excavation-site of Outer Storage Pit K26



K15俯视
A Vertical View of Outer Storage Pit K15



K15第一层竹子棚木遗迹
Remains of the Bamboo Shelter in the 1st Layer of Outer Storage Pit K15



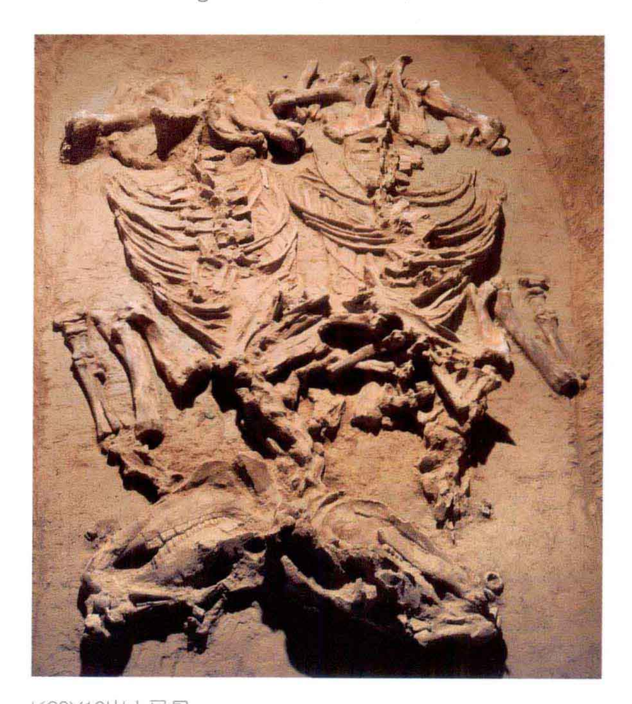
K15第一层竹子棚木局部
Remains of the Bamboo Shelter in the 1st Layer of the Outer Storage Pit K15 (in detail)

内放置2件。陶俑位于洞室口部，有些处在两匹马的头骨之间，有些靠近洞室壁面。陶俑有着衣式陶俑（5件）和塑衣式陶俑（8件）两种。

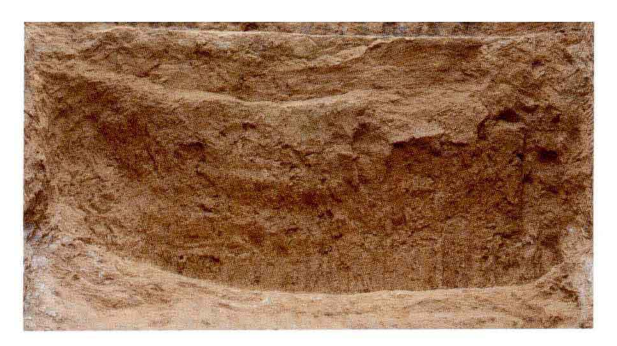
《汉旧仪》云："天子六厩，未央厩、承华厩、騊駼厩、路軨厩、骑马厩、大厩，马皆万匹。"茂陵此次发掘的两座外藏坑均位于汉武帝陵园内，出土有大量的马骨，K26中的马骨均为成年的公马，它们可能象征着六厩中的某两个厩，陶俑则是马厩中官吏和养马人的缩影。

K26建造窑洞放置陪葬品，与汉阳陵相比，在外藏坑的结构上出现了新的变化，可能是同时期洞室墓的影响所致，并且被后期帝陵外藏坑广泛使用。K15使用竹子铺设上棚木，在西汉帝陵的外藏坑中属首次发现，同时印证了"渭川千亩竹"史料记载的真实性。

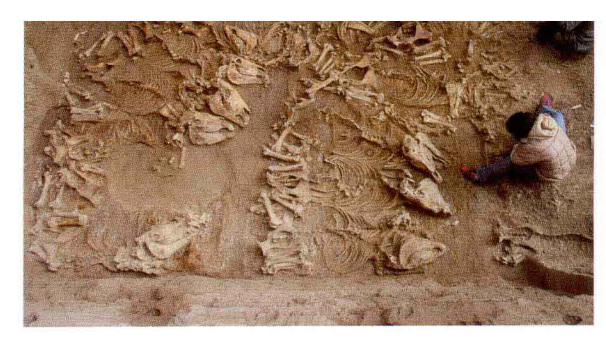
（焦南峰　马永嬴　杨武站　王　东　赵旭阳）



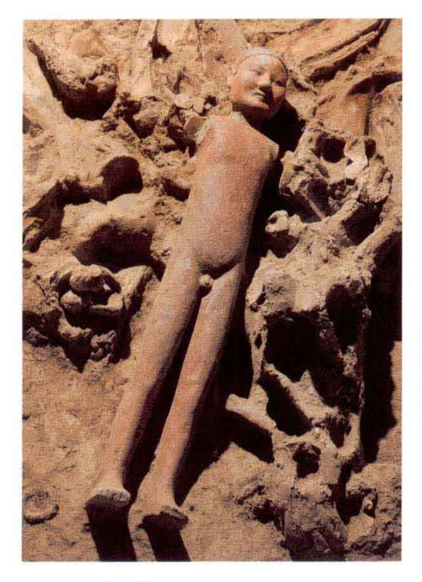
K26Y18出土马骨
Horse-skeletons from Cave Y18 in Outer Storage Pit K26



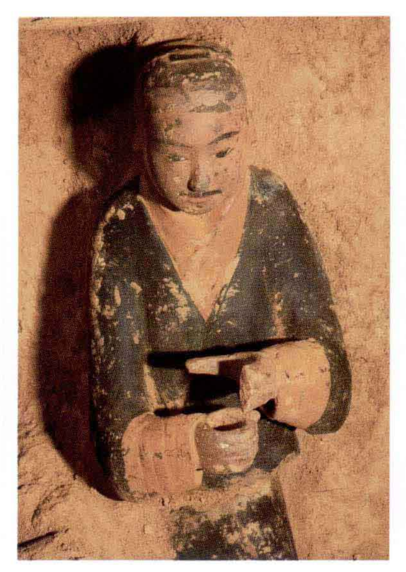
K15封门
Gate Blockage of Outer Storage Pit K15



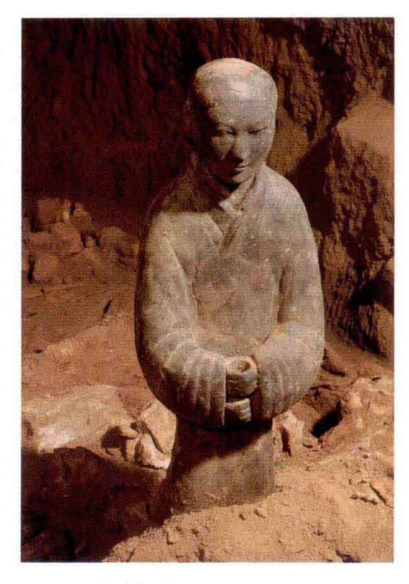
K15出土马骨
Horse-skeletons from Outer Storage Pit K15



K26Y18出土陶俑
Pottery Tomb-figurine from Cave Y18 in Outer Storage Pit K26



K26Y16出土陶俑
Pottery Tomb-figurine from Cave Y16 in Outer Storage Pit K26



K26Y19出土陶俑
Pottery Tomb-figurine from Cave Y19 in Outer Storage Pit K26

The Maoling Mausoleum is a part of the tomb-garden of the Han Wudi Emperor Liu Che, the fifth emperor of the Western Han Dynasty. It is located at Nanwei Town in Xingping City, Shaanxi Province as the westernmost one of the nine Western Han imperial mausoleums on the Xianyang Tableland. The Maoling Precinct consists of the Maoling tomb-garden, the Maoling Town, and the area of auxiliary burials. It measures about 9.5 km in length from the west to the east and about 7 km in width from the north to the south. Since September 2009, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology and the Xianyang Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a joint excavation to investigate two outer storage pits of the mausoleum. The two pits are situated on the southern side of the barrow in the tomb-garden and numbered K15 and K26 respectively. Both pits yielded numerous horses' skeletons. K15 measures 175° in azimuth and consists of a ramping passage and a pit, which is furnished with a tunnel-shaped wooden structure for storing funeral objects. K26 is also 175° in azimuth. It consists of a ramping passage, a pit and 20 caves equally arranged in the western and eastern walls of the pit. The cave entrances are all furnished with wooden blockages. Each cave contains two horse-skeletons and one or two pottery tomb-figurines. The skeletons have been identified as remains of adult stallions. The whole structure may symbolize a stable, and the pottery tomb-figurines must represent the stable officials and horse breeders.

陕西蓝田支家沟大型西汉墓

LARGE-SIZED TOMB OF THE WESTERN HAN PERIOD AT ZHIJIAGOU IN LANTIAN, SHAANXI

2009年9月开始，陕西省考古研究院为配合西安至商州高速公路建设，对整个线路内的遗址及古墓葬进行考古发掘，其中包括一座大型西汉墓。该墓位于蓝田华胥镇支家沟村西北约500米处，地处灞河东北的二级台地上，北为骊山山脉，南与白鹿塬隔灞河相望。

支家沟汉墓为长斜坡墓道竖穴土圹墓，平面略呈“甲”字形，方向160°，由墓垣、封土、墓道、前室、封门、后室组成。钻探和发掘表明，该墓原本有墓园，东西宽约110米，北墓垣距现存封土约30米，南面被现代桥梁占压。

封土为覆斗形，残存边长24～29米。经钻探可知，原封土南北长44、东西宽40米，现高约10米。封土系逐层夯筑而成，大部分平夯，局部圆夯。在封土内中部偏南发现一处祭祀坑（K1），平面略呈长方形，南北长5.4、东西宽1.04、深0.24米，出土物有少量动物骨骼、木炭、红色漆皮、铜饰件以及封泥1枚。

墓室开口处暴露出较多遗迹，包括夯墙1处、车辙多处（从分布情况来看应为双轮车车辙）。在墓室东西两壁约略互相对应的位置上，各发现3处柱洞遗迹，均由一横一竖两个一组的圆木组成。同时在墓室北壁也有4处柱洞。这些柱洞可能是当时筑墓取土使用的设施遗存。

墓道为长斜坡式，总长33米，口大底小，南窄北宽，两壁规整，宽3.9～10、深6.2米。墓道内填夯土，质地坚密，墓道东西两壁共分布有6处壁龛，除1处空置外，其余均有数量不等的随葬品出土。随葬器物以陶器和车马器为主，陶器可见锺、罐、双鱼罐、猪、马、牛、羊等。

墓室可分为前、后室，前室的上部分为木椁室，平面略呈正方形，南北长8、东西宽6.7、深



白鹿塬远眺

A Distant View of the Bailuyuan Tableland

解剖完成后的墓上封土
Mound after Selective Excavation

墓葬俯瞰
A Vertical View of the Tomb

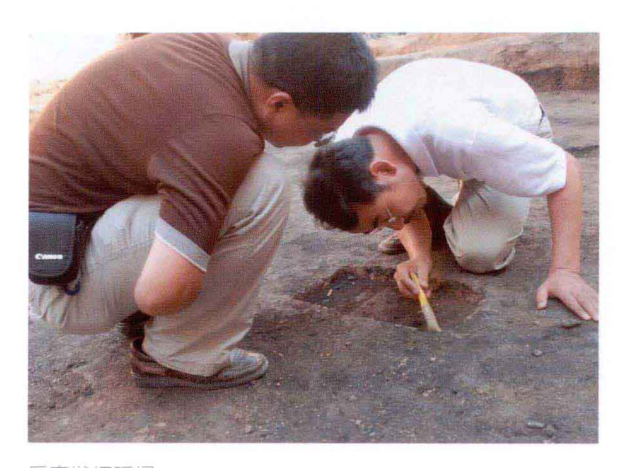
1.4米。东西两边各有一处夯土二层台，均宽1.4米。清理出一具马骨，以及车马器（包括铜质的盖弓帽、当颅、马衔镳、衡末饰、衔环铺首）、动物骨骼、红色漆皮等。

木椁室之下为夯土，系逐层平夯而成，高2.7米。夯土之下东、西两壁各有3个壁龛，出土器物包括陶俑、猪、马、羊、方仓、茧形壶、方壶、牛、铜带钩、铁釜等。陶器多以红、白、蓝色绘描卷云纹。

后室系大开挖修建，平面略呈长方形，壁面规整，收分较大，上口南北长18、东西宽20米，底部南北长12.22、东西宽15米，深11米。

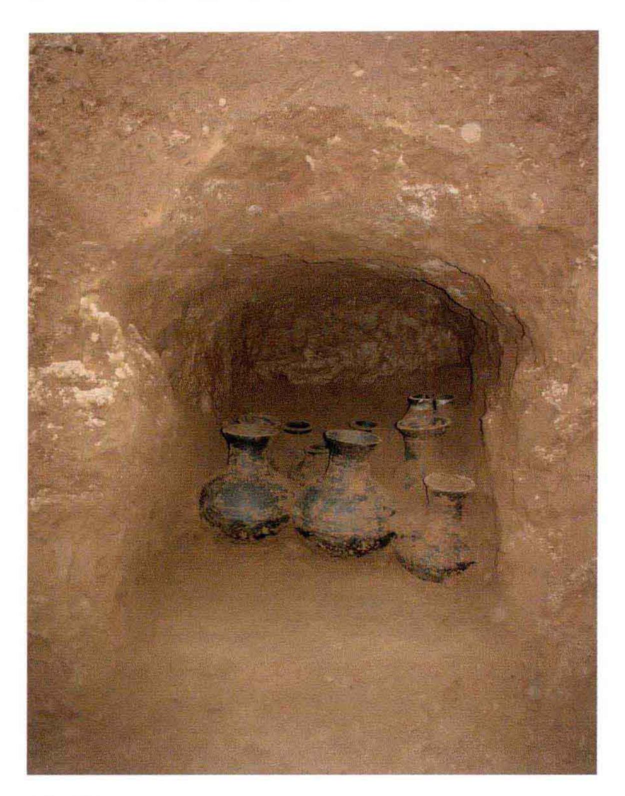


前椁室发掘现场
Excavation-site of the Anterior Cabin



后室发掘现场
Excavation-site of the Rear Room

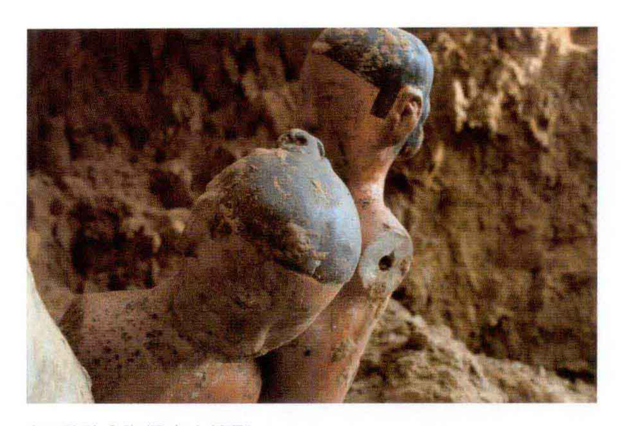
前椁室的椁顶板
Top of the Anterior Cabin



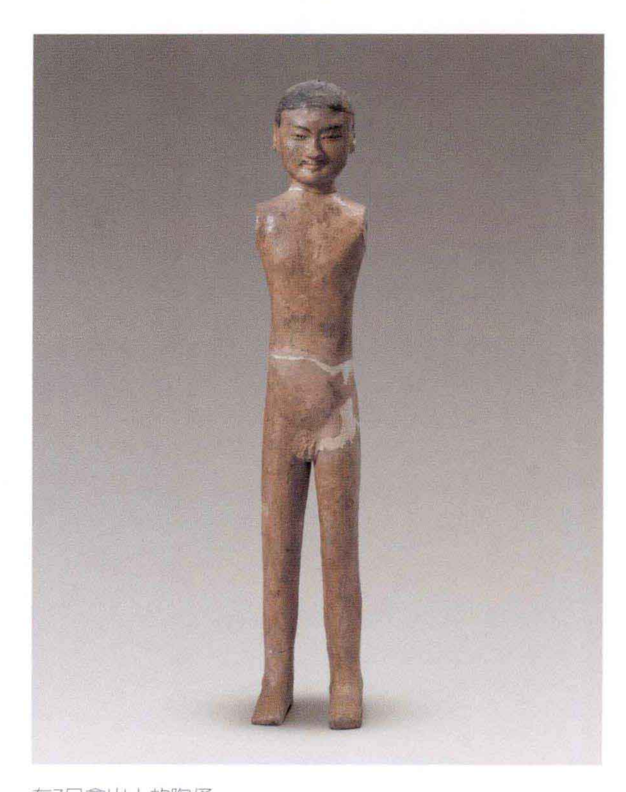
东1号壁龛
Tomb-niche No.1 Discovered in the Eastern Wall



后室边厢陶俑出土情形
Pottery Tomb-figurines Being Unearthed from the Side Cabin of the Rear Room



东7号壁龛陶俑出土情形
Pottery Tomb-figurines Being Unearthed from Tomb-niche No.7 Discovered in the Eastern Wall



东7号龛出土的陶俑
Pottery Tomb-figurine Unearthed from Tomb-niche No.7 Discovered in the Eastern Wall

东壁有生土二层台，台高6.4、宽0.7米。北壁上半部分有4个竖向柱洞。 墓室填土为灰色花土，经过逐层粗夯而成，土质坚硬。后室底部低于前室0.5米，四周均有高0.5米的夯土台（边厢），夯土台上及墓底均堆积一层厚约15～25厘米的木炭。从发掘情况看，应该是墓底先铺砖，后平铺一层厚约5厘米的夯土，之上再铺一层木炭。方砖长26、宽25、厚8厘米，条砖长28、宽14、厚6厘米。后室内随葬有陶俑、陶罐、封泥、五铢钱、青玉残片、铜饰、骨饰等。

支家沟汉墓系一座西汉时期大型的高等级贵族墓，该墓的发掘为陕西乃至全国的高等级大型汉墓研究提供了新资料。

（段　毅）



东1号壁龛出土的双鱼形陶罐
Double-fish-shaped Pottery Jar Unearthed from Tomb-niche No.1 Discovered in the Eastern Wall

This tomb is located northwest of Zhijiagou Village in Lantian City, Shaanxi Province, on the second terrace by the northeastern bank of the Bahe River, with the Lishan Mountains undulating on the north and with the Bailuyuan Tableland extending on the opposite southern river-bank. On the ground is a mound, which looks like a truncated pyramid and measures 44m in length from the north to the south, 40m in width from the west to the east and about 10m in remaining height. On the mound, a little to the north of the center, a sacrificial pit (K1) was found to be sub-rectangular in plan, and animal bones, bronze ornaments and clay sealing lumps were unearthed from inside. Under the mound is a "甲"-shaped earthen pit with a 33m long ramping passage. It consists of a passage, an anterior room, a gate blockage and a rear room. In the western and eastern walls of the passage are six niches, of which five contain grave goods, mainly pottery objects and horse-and-chariot trappings. The chamber is divided into two rooms. The upper part of the anterior room is a wooden cabin, which is roughly square in plan and measures 8m from the north to the south, 6.7m from the west to the east and 1.4m in depth. Below the cabin are layers of rammed-earth, under which are western and eastern walls each having three niches, which yielded pottery human figurines, pigs, horses, oxen, sheep, model granaries, cocoon-shaped pots, square pots, bronzes, ironware, etc. This is a high-rank aristocratic grave of the Western Han Period; the tomb form is representative in archaeological studies.



东5号壁龛出土的陶牛
Pottery Ox Unearthed from Tomb-niche No.5 Discovered in the Eastern Wall

西安南郊凤栖塬西汉家族墓地

WESTERN HAN PERIOD LINEAGE GRAVEYARD ON THE FENGQI TABLELAND IN THE SOUTHERN SUBURBS OF XI'AN

此西汉家族墓地位于西安市南郊的凤栖塬上，墓地核心区域为一形状近长方形的墓园，墓园之外的东、西、北侧有数量较多、规模不一的祔葬墓。

该墓园以位于四周的壕沟为界，南北宽约159、东西长约195米 。墓园中部有一大型"甲"字形墓，墓的东、西两侧各有3座从葬坑。墓园东南部有一中型"甲"字形墓，东部有祠堂建筑基址。

M8是墓园中的大型"甲"字形墓，墓道处北，墓室居南。斜坡墓道长约30米，墓室长35、宽24.5米，深约15米。椁室被盗并遭火烧，尚在发掘中。3条墓道两侧设置有土圹式耳室，共3座。墓上封土原高约15米，现残存高约1～1.3米。

在M8墓道两侧的3座耳室中，出土有彩绘陶罐、釉陶壶，以及鹤、兔、牛等动物骨骸和20多枚形式相同、内容一致的"卫将长史"封泥。



M8耳室彩绘陶罐出土情况
Painted Pottery Jars in Excavation from a Side Room of Tomb M8

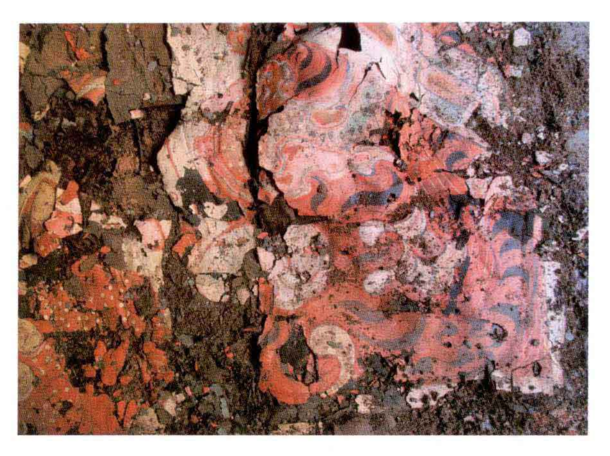


从葬坑K6内的陶俑阵列
Formation of Pottery Tomb-figurines in Auxiliary Burial Pit K6

祠堂建筑基址平面
Plan of the Foundations of Ancestral Hall



祠堂建筑基址东北角的散水
Apron at the Northeastern Corner of the Ancestral Hall Foundations


在M3耳室发现的彩绘遗迹
Remaining Paintings in a Side Room of Tomb M3


M5耳室出土的釉陶壶
Glazed Pottery Pots from a Side Room in Tomb M5


M5砖券墓室
Brick-vaulted Chamber of Tomb M5

从葬坑均为南北向，共6座，坑宽约4、深约5米，长6～38米。在K4、K5、K6中各清理出百数件着衣彩绘陶俑以及青铜钟、钺等。依据墓葬形制、规模及出土物分析，该墓应该属于“列侯”级别。

M25是墓园内的中型“甲”字形墓，与大墓方向一致，斜坡墓道，砖券墓室。从墓园布局、出土物级别等方面分析，此墓与大墓关系极为密切，应为列侯夫人墓。

建筑基址位于大墓东约80米处的墓园东部。其中的一号基址近方形，边长约19米，现已经清理出台基、柱础、门道、回廊、踏步、散水等遗迹，以及方砖、条砖、空心砖、筒瓦、板瓦、瓦当等建筑材料。从墓园布局以及建筑形制等分析，这组建筑从属于墓园，应为祠堂建筑遗址。

墓园的东、西、北侧的西汉时期祔葬墓，墓道均朝着墓园方向。截至2010年10月，已发掘大型积沙积石积炭墓1座、积沙墓1座、砖室墓2座、土洞墓4座。这些墓葬出土釉陶器、车马器、玉器、铁器等数百件。

该处墓地包括以M8为核心的墓园和近旁数量较多的大、中、小型祔葬墓，规模大，规格高，时代自西汉中晚期延续至王莽时期。

依据墓地所在地域位置、随葬品所表现的时代特征、“卫将长史”封泥以及其他文字材料和相关文献记载，发掘者认为，这处墓地是西汉中期著名的将相张安世的家族墓地，核心区域即为西汉中期著名将相张安世墓园。史载宣帝时，张安世位列仅次于大将军霍光，官至大司马卫将军，权贵位重，卒后“天子赠印绶，送以轻车介士，谥曰敬侯。赐茔杜东，将作穿复土，起冢祠堂。” 史家称誉，“自昭帝封安世，至吉，传国八世，经历篡乱，二百年间未尝谴黜，封者莫与为此。”

凤栖塬汉墓是在御赐茔地的基础上形成的汉代高等级世家大族墓地。它等级高，延续时间长，是目前唯一经过完整发掘的、墓园主人明确的汉代王侯级别的家族墓地。特别是发现了大墓建造过程的一些重要迹象，对于探讨古代高级别大型墓葬的建造过程、礼制形式和葬俗演变等均有着重要的意义，同时也为研究汉代长安南郊的区域历史地理提供了重要资料。

（张仲立　丁　岩　朱艳玲）



k4出土金饼
Gold Disc from Auxiliary Burial Pit K4



k5出土铜钺
Bronze *Yue* Battle-axe from Auxiliary Burial Pit K5



M5出土玉蝉
Jade Cicadas from Tomb M5



k4出土铜滴漏
Bronze Water Clock from Auxiliary Burial Pit K4



k4出土铜甬钟
Bronze *Yongzhong* Bells with an Upward-contracted Handle from Auxiliary Burial Pit K4

This burial ground is situated on the Fengqi Tableland in the southern suburbs of Xi'an City. The tomb-garden is sub-rectangular in plan and functioned from the middle and late Western Han Period to the Wang Mang Reign. It has border ditches on the four sides, measuring about 159m in width from the north to the south and about 195m in length from the west to the east. Outside these limits, on the eastern, western and northern sides, a number of auxiliary burials were found varying in size with the tomb-passage pointing to the garden. In the center of the garden is a large-sized "甲"-shaped tomb (M8) with a 35m long and 24.5m wide tomb-pit and an about 30m long ramping passage. The chamber is still in excavation. On the two flanks of the tomb-passage, three side rooms yielded painted pottery jars, glazed pottery pots, crane-, habit- and ox-skeletons and above 20 "卫将长吏"-inscribed clay seals. Either on the western side or the eastern one of the tomb are three auxiliary burials. Of them the pits numbered K4, K5 and K6 have yielded lots of painted pottery tomb-figurines and bronze bells, *yue* battle-axes and other artifacts. This tomb must belong to the marquis rank. In the southeast of the garden is also a "甲"-shaped tomb (M25), which is medium in size and the same as tomb M8 in direction. It must be the grave of the marquis' wife. In the east of the garden are the foundations of an ancestral hall. The excavators believe this is the Lineage graveyard of Zhang Anshi, a famous senior official in the middle period of Western Han Dynasty, and is a large-sized burial ground of a hereditary high-rank official's family.



K5出土陶俑

Pottery Tomb-figurines from Auxiliary Burial Pit K5



M8耳室出土彩绘陶罐

Painted Pottery Jars from a Side Room in Tomb M8

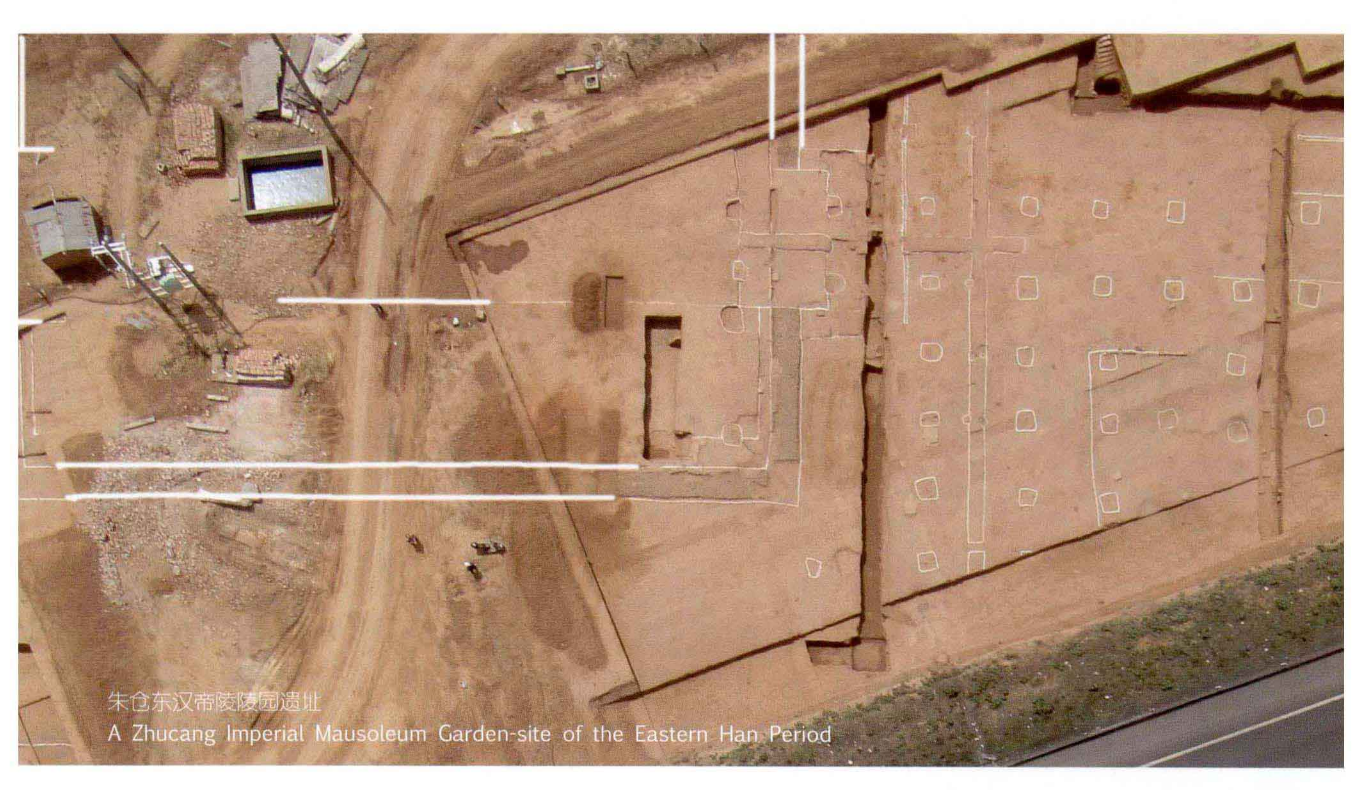
洛阳东汉帝陵陵园和曹魏贵族墓

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM GARDENS OF THE EASTERN HAN PERIOD AND ARISTOCRATIC TOMBS OF THE CAO WEI PERIOD IN LUOYANG

2009年2月至2010年5月，为了配合连霍高速改扩建工程，洛阳市第二文物工作队在邙山陵墓群进行调查、钻探和抢救性发掘。共发掘东汉、曹魏、西晋、北魏、唐宋墓葬177座，包括2座大型东汉贵族墓、1座大型曹魏贵族墓（曹休墓），发掘遗址面积近23000平方米。

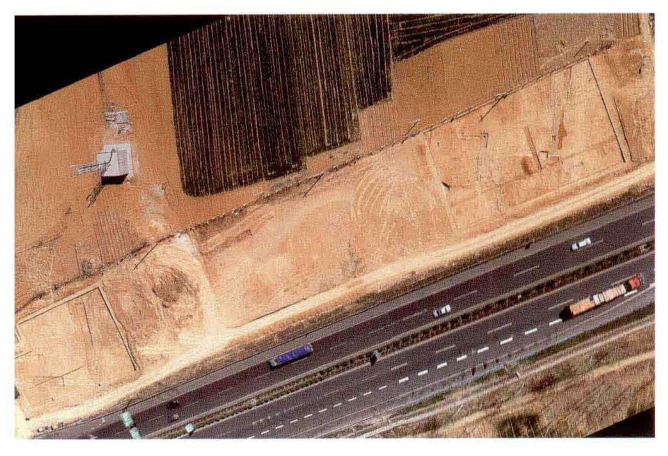
发掘工作集中在大汉冢、玉冢、朱仓3个遗址区。大汉冢是邙山地区最大的东汉时期帝陵级别的封土墓冢，我们初步确定了大汉冢陵园建筑遗址群的南界。玉冢遗址区主要是玉冢北魏帝陵陵园遗址和后沟东汉墓园。有关东汉陵园遗址的发掘，以朱仓遗址区最为重要。

朱仓遗址区位于孟津县平乐镇朱仓村西，发掘遗址面积近1.2万平方米。遗址分成6个小区，1区、2区为朱仓M722陵园遗址，3区为朱仓M707陵园遗址，4区、5区为M708、M709两处帝陵


朱仓东汉帝陵陵园遗址
A Zhucang Imperial Mausoleum Garden-site of the Eastern Han Period

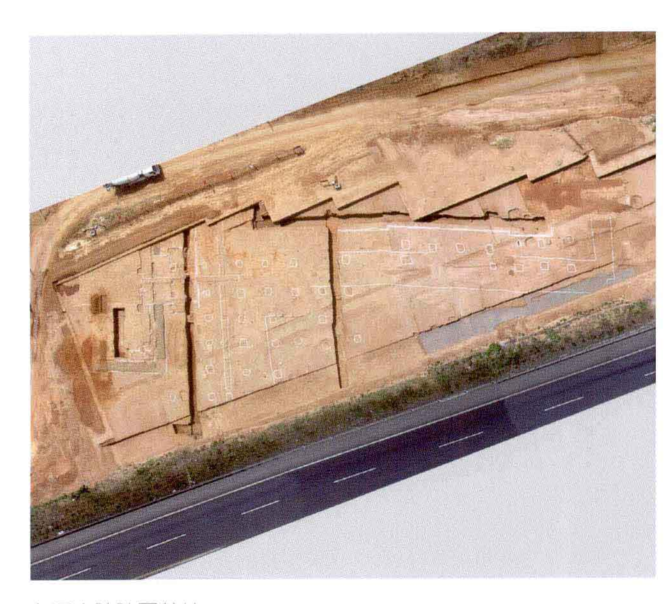


M722陵园遗址的便殿
Side Pavilion on the M722 Mausoleum Garden-site



M708、M709陪葬墓园航拍
Aerial Photo of the Gardens of Auxiliary Tombs M708 and M709

陪葬墓园遗址。6区位于朱仓陵园遗址的西部，在这里发现大型曹魏墓ZM44（曹休墓）。其中M722、M707可能是东汉中晚期的帝陵陵园，遗址内出土了大量的建筑材料和日用生活用品。M708、M709当属帝陵陪葬墓，均为闭合式庭院



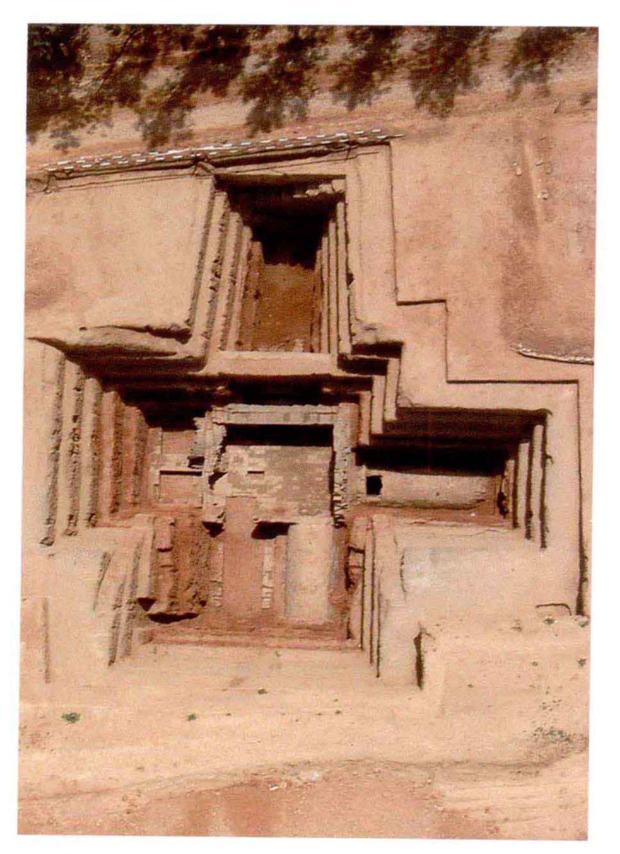
东汉帝陵陵园航拍
Aerial Photo of an Eastern Han Period Imperial Mausoleum Garden-site



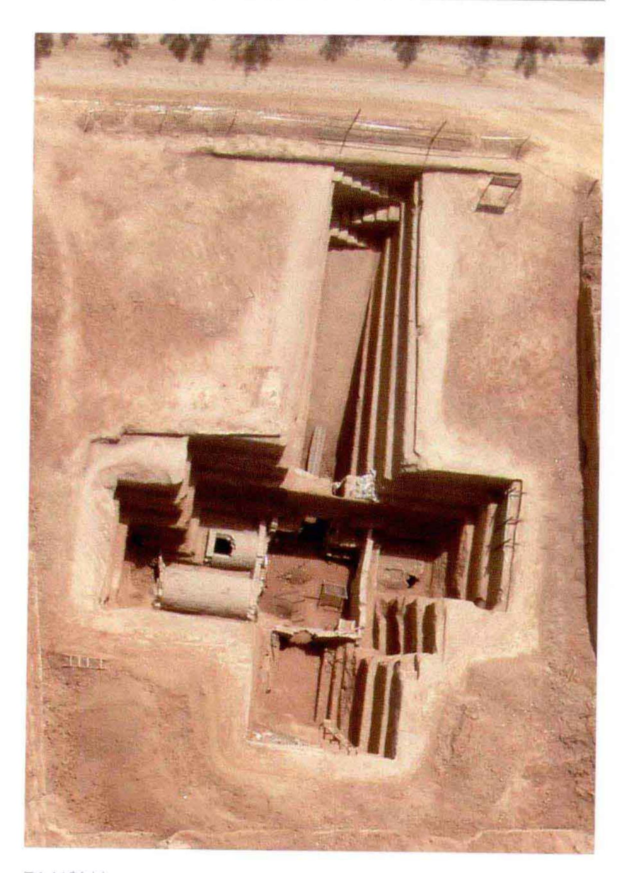
M722残留的封土及建筑基址
Remaining Mound and Building-foundations of Mausoleum M722

遗址。

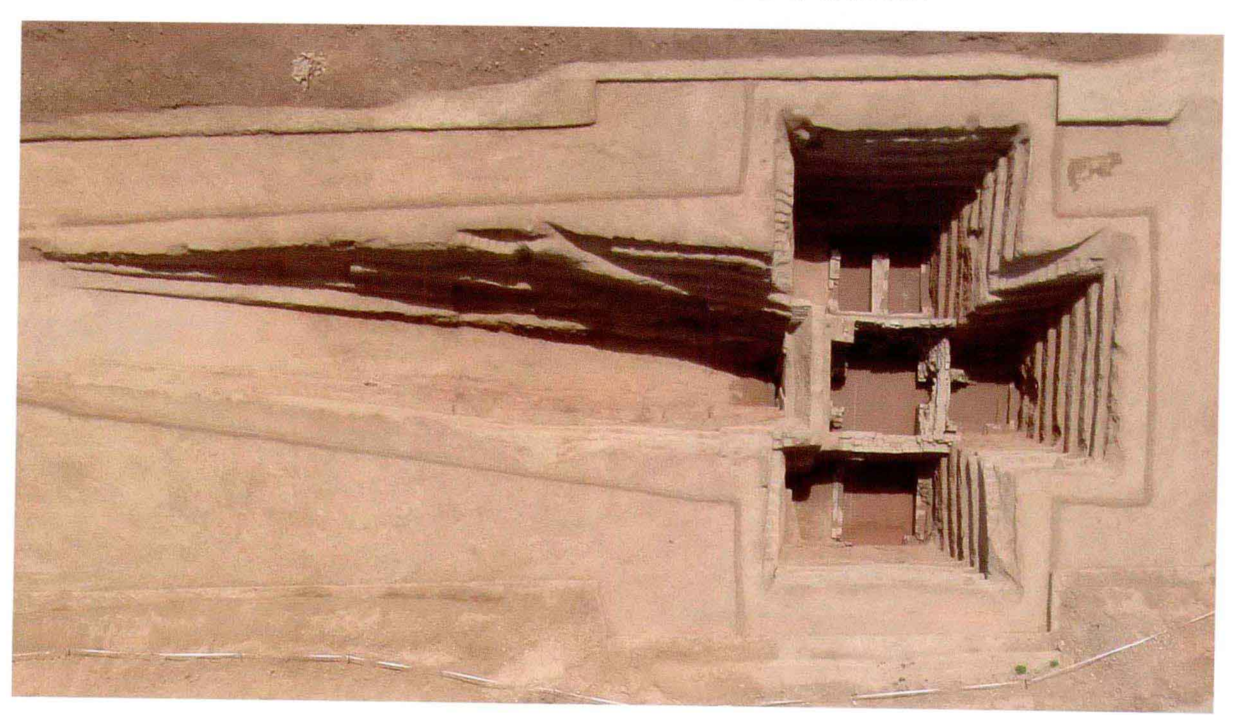
朱仓M722帝陵陵园大体呈正方形，边长420米。四面垣墙中，北面、西面保存较好，东垣东侧发现有壕沟。封土位于陵园的西部，平面呈圆形，破坏严重，地面以下原始封土的直径136米。墓葬为“甲”字形大墓，墓室土圹东西长25、南北宽28.8米，墓道长50、宽8.8～10.4米。陵园建筑位于陵园的东、南部，多为夯土台基和庭院建筑。我们沿着连霍扩建线路发掘了1处廊道、1处大型夯土基址、1处庭院遗址。廊道



DM1航拍
Aerial Photo of Tomb DM1

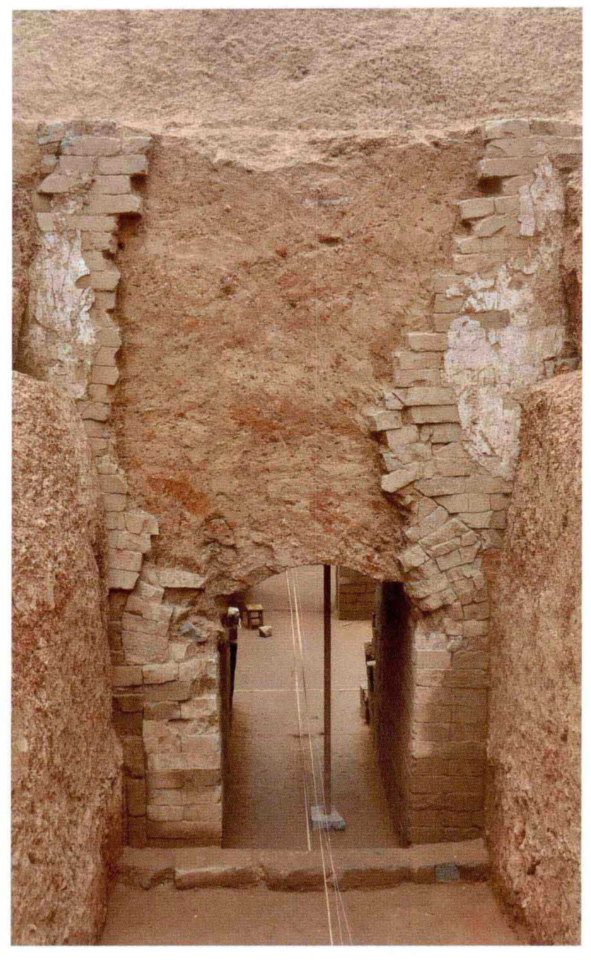


DM4航拍
Aerial Photo of Tomb DM4



曹休墓航拍
Aerial Photo of the Cao Xiu Tomb

“丁”字形，东西长69、宽14米，南北长35、宽11米。夯土基址长方形，长46、宽31.2米。庭院遗址发掘长32、宽21.1米。在庭院内长方形的天井两侧，对称有7组房屋。



曹休墓照壁及甬道

Screen Wall and Corridor of the Cao Xiu Tomb

朱仓M707帝陵陵园遗址位于M722陵园遗址西侧，墓冢原始封土直径86米。墓葬形制为“甲”字形回廊墓，墓室南北长23、东西宽18～19米，墓道长40、宽8.8～13.6米。M707没有发现垣墙遗迹，我们在封土的东侧发现1处大型夯土基址、1处庭院遗址。夯土基址东西长43.2、南北残宽28.8米，可能是寝殿。庭院建筑则可能是园寺吏舍遗址。

朱仓ZM44位于洛阳市孟津县送庄乡三十里铺村东南，没有发现封土迹象。墓葬形制为长斜坡墓道砖券多室墓。由墓道、甬道、耳室、前室、北侧室、南双侧室、后室等组成，方向98°。墓圹东西全长50.6、南北最宽21.1米，深10.5米。有迹象表明，墓道多次被挖开，实施了多次合葬。前室散骨经鉴定属于男、女性各一个，男性个体50岁，女性个体40岁左右。北侧室有棺椁痕迹，亦见骨痕。初步判断，整个墓葬合葬3个个体。

ZM44多次被盗，残存随葬器物主要有陶器、铜器、铁器、金银饰等。在后室北侧出土铜印1枚，边长约2厘米，篆书白文“曹休”二字。由此推测，墓主人是三国时期魏国名将、曹操的族子曹休。曹休在《三国志》中有传，因功累迁征东将军、征东大将军、大司马。生年不详，公元228年病逝于洛阳。曹魏时期墓葬在全国范围内发现很少，有明确纪年或者有墓主人铭记的更少。此次曹休墓的发掘，为东汉和曹魏时期墓葬的分期提供了标尺。

（严　辉）



曹休墓出土铜带钩

Bronze Belt-hook from the Cao Xiu Tomb



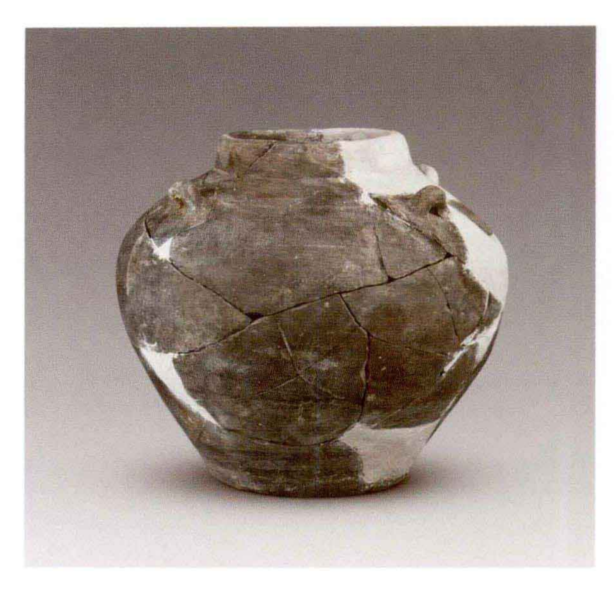
DM1出土玉剑彘

Jade *Zhi*, a Slotted Fitting Attached to a Sword-scabbard, from Tomb DM1

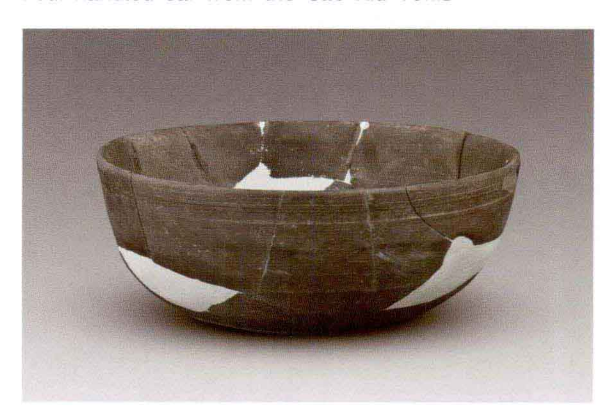
In February 2009 to May 2010, the Second Luoyang Municipal Archaeological Team carried out an extensive field survey and archaeological excavation in the mausoleum and tomb area of the Mang Mountains. They brought to light 177 tombs of the Eastern Han, Cao Wei, Western Jin, Northern Wei and Tang-Song periods, including two large-sized Eastern Han tombs and a Cao Wei aristocratic (Cao Xu) tomb. At the same time, they excavated Eastern Han and Northern Wei mausoleum- and tomb-gardens, which measure above 16,200 sq m in total. One of the achievements is the discovery of the Zhucang imperial mausoleum gardens around middle and late Eastern Han Tombs M722 and M707 respectively. The M722 mausoleum-garden is roughly square in plan, each side measuring 420m in length. The mound is in the west of the garden, while the other aboveground buildings, largely rammed-earth platforms and courtyard-style buildings, are laid out in the east and south. In addition, excavation revealed the gardens of Auxiliary Tombs M708 and M709. Another result is the discovery of the Cao Xiu tomb (ZM44). This is a multi-room grave consisting of a long ramping passage, a corridor, a side room and an anterior, a northern, two southern and a rear ones. Although it had been repeatedly robbed, still the rear room yielded a bronze seal, which indicates that the tomb-owner is the famous Wei Kingdom commander Cao Xiu of the Three Kingdoms Period. He died of illness in Luoyang in AD228.



曹休墓出土铜权
Bronze Weight from the Cao Xiu Tomb



曹休墓出土陶四系罐
Four-handled Jar from the Cao Xiu Tomb



曹休墓出土陶碗
Pottery Bowl from the Cao Xiu Tomb



曹休印章
Bronze Seal of Cao Xiu

河北赞皇北朝
赵郡李氏家族墓地

LI LINEAGE GRAVEYARD OF THE NORTHERN DYNASTIES PERIOD IN ZANHUANG, HEBEI

由于河北省南水北调工程的输水渠道计划通过赞皇县西高古墓群所在地，受河北省文物局南水北调工程文物保护办公室的委托，经国家文物局批准，2009年10月至2010年2月，中国社会科学院考古研究所汉唐研究室与北京大学考古文博学院联合，对这一古墓群进行了考古清理工作。

西高墓群位于太行山东麓，在河北省赞皇县西高村南约2000米的岗坡地上。我们在南水北调输水渠道计划斜穿墓地的范围内，共发现古墓葬9座。这些墓葬均坐西朝东，墓葬之间南北整齐排



M3出土的部分男俑
Tomb-figurines of Servants from Tomb M3

M3出土的部分女俑
Tomb-figurines of Maids from Tomb M3

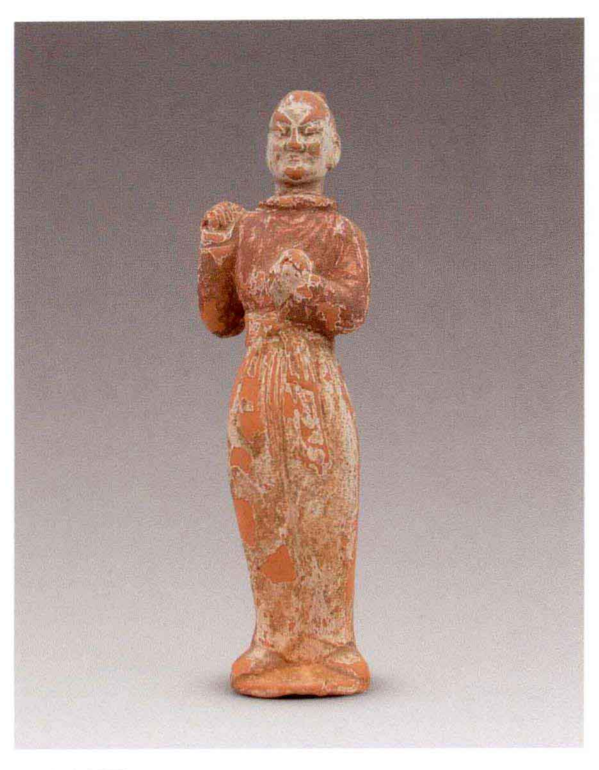
列，分为东西两排。墓葬基本都出土有墓志，且有3座墓葬未被盗掘。由此获知，该墓群是北朝赵郡李氏家族墓地。

西高墓群的墓葬形制包括砖室墓和土洞墓两种。砖室墓由斜坡墓道、甬道和墓室三部分组成，甬道上方砖砌高大的挡土墙。以M51和M52为例，墓室平面呈弧方形，四角攒尖顶，地面铺砖，墓室四壁和地面均抹有白灰。土洞墓由斜坡墓道、甬道和墓室三部分组成。以M3、M4和M6为例，墓室平面略呈长方形，穹隆顶，地面一般铺砖。

这批墓葬中出土了较丰富的随葬品，包括陶俑、陶器、陶模型、青瓷器、铜器、铁器和玻璃器等。其中陶俑制作精美，种类丰富，有镇墓武士俑、



M3镇墓武士俑和镇墓兽组合
Tomb-figurines of Guarding Warriors and Animals from Tomb M3



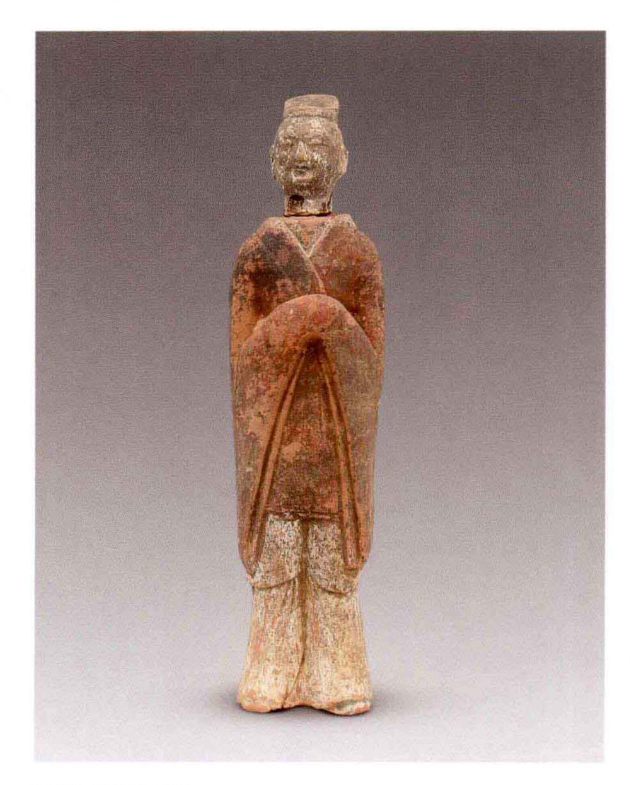
M3出土胡俑
Tomb-figurine of Foreigner from Tomb M3



M3鼓乐仪仗俑
Tomb-figurine of Processional Drummer from Tomb M3



M3出土双髻女俑
Tomb-figurine of Maid with the Hair Worn in Double Bums from Tomb M3



M3出土男侍卫俑
Tomb-figurine of Guard from Tomb M3


M3出土端箕女俑
Tomb-figurine of Maid Holding a Pan from Tomb M3


M3出土执盆女俑
Tomb-figurine of Maid Holding a Basin from Tomb M3

胡俑、鼓乐仪仗俑、男侍卫俑、双髻女俑、端箕女俑、执盆女俑等。其他陶器还有人面镇墓兽、兽面镇墓兽，以及牛车、鞍马、厨炊模型、动物模型等。

河北赞皇西高墓群规模大，排列有序，是目前已发现的少有的北朝大型家族墓地，具有重要的学术价值和历史意义。已发掘的5座墓葬分东西（前后）两排，前排为父辈墓葬，后排为子辈墓葬，各墓葬之间距离大致相当。

该墓群墓葬地表原有封土，墓葬形制清晰，主要包括长斜坡墓道单室砖室墓和长斜坡墓道单室土洞墓两种。其中未被盗掘的墓葬，随葬品比较丰富，组合清晰，纪年明确，可以成为北朝考古研究的标尺性遗存。西高墓群为北朝赵郡李氏家族墓地，已发掘的9座墓葬中基本出土有墓志，墓志的记载内容丰富，为研究北朝历史、政治制度、区域历史地理等提供了重要资料。

（赞黄西高墓地联合考古队）


M3出土镇墓武士俑
Tomb-figurine of Guarding Warrior from Tomb M3



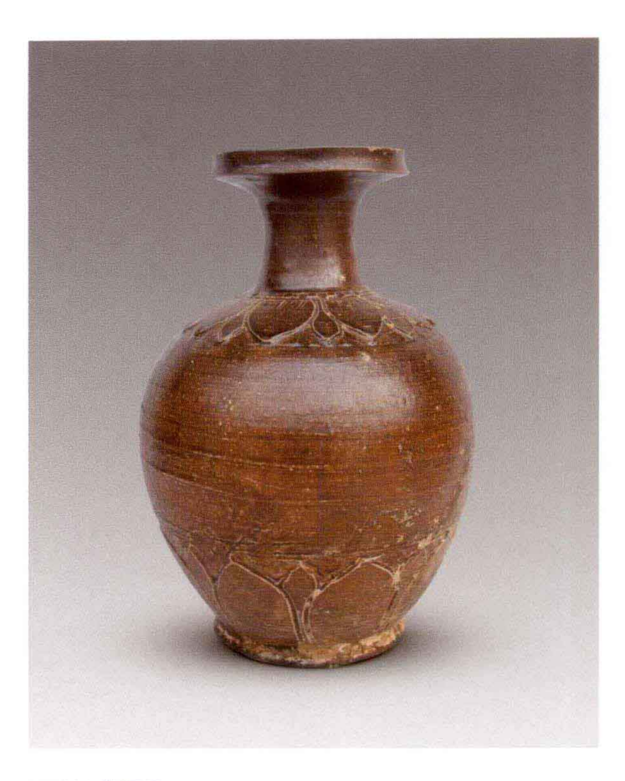
M4出土青瓷盘
Celadon Plate from Tomb M4



M3出土青瓷唾壶
Celadon Spittoon from Tomb M3



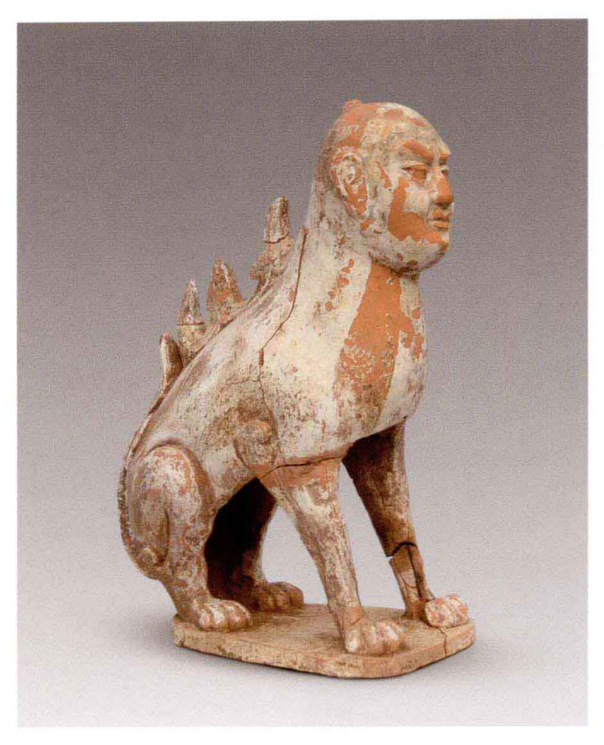
M4出土釉陶多足砚
Multi-foot Ink-slab in Glazed Pottery from Tomb M4



M4出土釉陶壶
Glazed Pottery Pot from Tomb M4



M4出土陶鞍马
Pottery Saddled-horse from Tomb M4



M3出土人面镇墓兽
Tomb-figurine of Human-faced Guarding Animal from Tomb M3



M3出土兽面镇墓兽
Tomb-figurine of Beast-masked Animal from Tomb M3

M3出土陶牛车
Pottery Model of Ox Cart from Tomb M3



M3出土厨炊模型
Models of Kitchen Ranges from Tomb M3



M3出土动物模型
Models of Animals from Tomb M3

In October 2009 to February 2010, the Institute of Archaeology, CASS, in cooperation with the Archaeological, Antiquarian and Museological College of Peking University, excavated a group of ancient tombs at Xigao Village in Zanhuang County, Hebei Province. They discovered nine tombs, all of which face to the east and three have not been damaged by robbery. Almost all tombs yielded epitaphs, which indicate that the burial ground belonged to a Li lineage in Zhao Prefecture of the Northern Dynasties Period. The excavated five tombs are arranged in two rows from the east to the west at a roughly equal interval between two graves. The frontal row consists of the tombs of the elder generation, while the rear row, those of the younger one. Originally the tombs were covered by earthen mounds; the underground pits fall into two types: the single-room brick-chambered and the single-room earthen-caved, either furnished with a long ramping tomb-passage. The funeral objects are formed of pottery tomb-figurines, vessels and models, celadon articles, bronzes, ironware, glass, etc. Great in number, rich in furniture and definite in date, this tomb group can be taken as a researching scale in the archaeology of the Northern Dynasties Period. The unearthed epitaphs have rich contents and provide important data for studies into the history, political system and historical geography of the Northern Dynasties Period.

山西云冈石窟
窟顶北魏寺庙遗址

NORTHERN WEI PERIOD TEMPLE-SITE ATOP THE YUNGANG GROTTOES IN SHANXI

为了配合云冈石窟窟顶的防渗水工程，2010年，山西省考古研究所与云冈研究院、大同市考古研究所组成联合考古队，展开考古发掘。发掘地点位于云冈石窟窟顶防渗水工程一区南部，发掘面积达3600平方米。

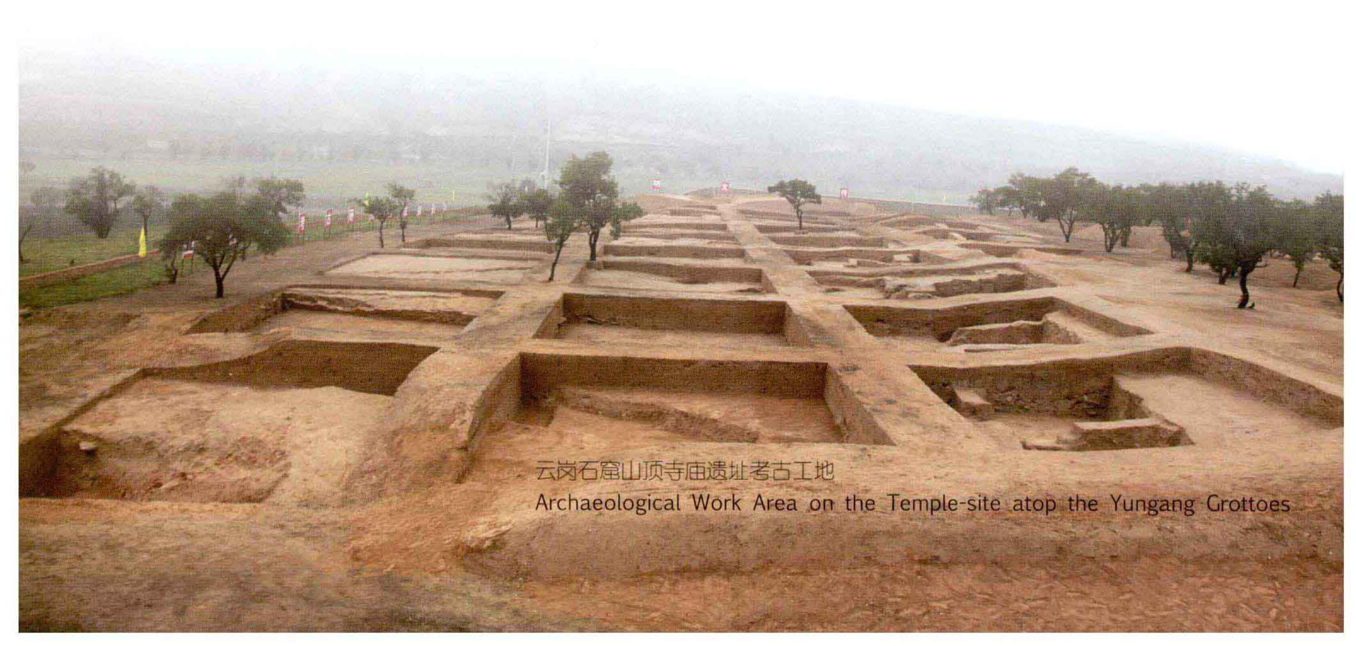
这是一处寺庙遗址，地层分为4层，即现代层、明清层、辽金层和北魏文化层。其中北魏层残存一组较完整的寺庙遗迹，包括北廊房、东廊房、西廊房、南廊房、塔基和砖瓦窑遗迹。

北廊房长61.5米，方向南偏西，由15间房组成，其中辽金的2间、北魏的13间。北魏房有套间，也有单间。最大套间东西长7.4、南北宽3.4米，最小套间东西长6、南北宽3.4米。正房前面是柱础和散水，现存柱础12个，柱础与柱础之间距离2.5～5米不等。这排房应为前廊后室的廊房式建筑。房墙为夯筑，厚0.65～0.85米，残高不等。数间房内有土炕、灶坑和烟道。

西廊房位于中部F6和F7南部，南北长13.5、东西宽5.9米，有房两间（F18和F19）。F18为套间，南北长8.3、东西宽4.4米。前面发现柱础，其布局与北廊房相同，也应为前廊后室。东廊房位于北廊房东端南部，长约18、宽约4.4米，有3间房（F20、F21、F22）。

在这组建筑的西南部分，南邻砖瓦窑，有一处“『”形房基遗迹，暂定名“南廊房”。两间门朝南，例如F16，东西长2.9、南北宽3米。还有几间房门朝东，破坏严重。

塔基位于东、西廊房中间靠南的位置，残留一处方形台基，边长约14米，残高约0.35～0.7米。台基四周是1.5米厚的夯土（夯土外包有片



云岗石窟山顶寺庙遗址考古工地
Archaeological Work Area on the Temple-site atop the Yungang Grottoes



发掘现场
Excavation-site

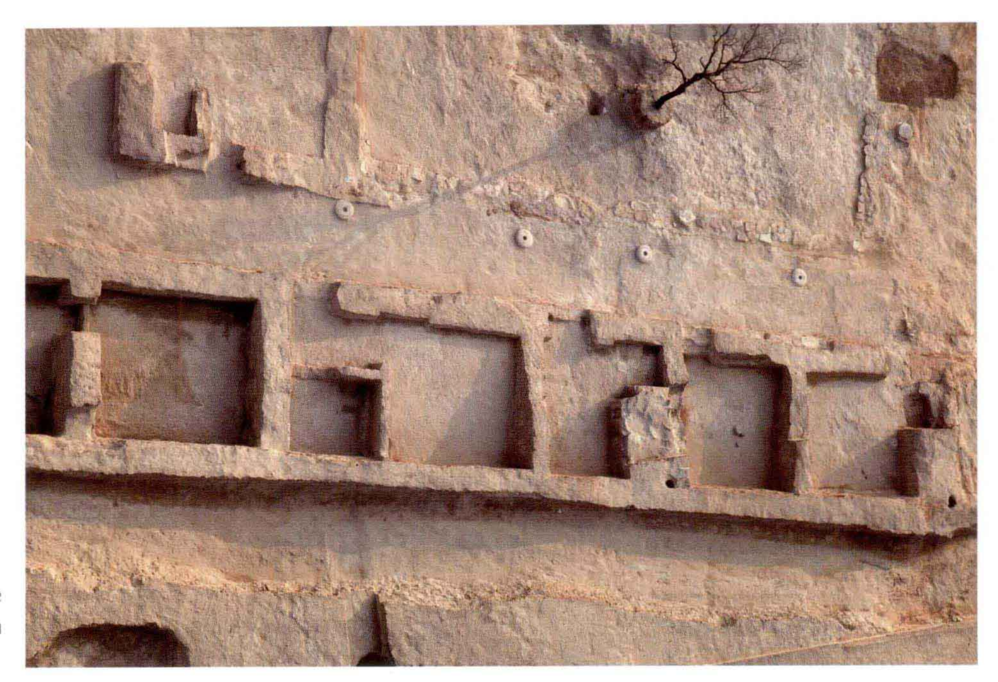


北魏寺庙遗址全景
A Full View of the Northern Wei Period Temple-site

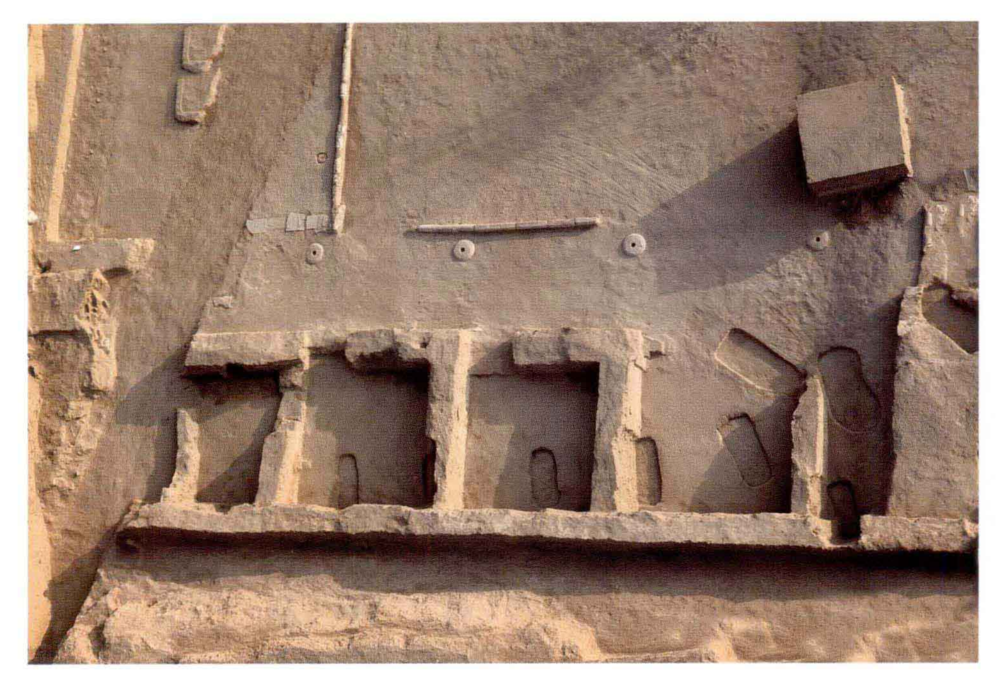
石），南面正中有一条斜坡踏道。台基表面散布着数十个圆形或方形柱洞，柱洞直径约0.25、深约0.3米，下面不见垫柱石。台基东西两侧约8米处各有一个大柱础，直径约0.7米。

砖瓦窑遗迹位于这组建筑群遗迹的西南角，共有两个(Y501和Y502)，窑内尚有烧制扭曲的瓦当和板瓦。砖瓦窑的建筑方法是先用土坯垒砌窑壁，然后在表面抹一层1～2厘米厚的草伴泥。Y501的窑室南北长3.6、东西宽1.85～2.36米，窑门宽0.72、残高0.85米。窑内后面下方并列3个三角形口的烟道。两个窑口前面是北魏工作面，土为黑色，其中夹杂有不少木炭碎屑，可证当时是以木材为燃料的。

在北廊房建筑遗迹中部，有两间辽金建筑遗迹(F1和F2)，叠压在北魏北房遗迹之上，都是套间。F2南北长12、东西宽4.5～6米，残高1.7米。



北房遗迹西部
Western Part of the Remaining Northern House



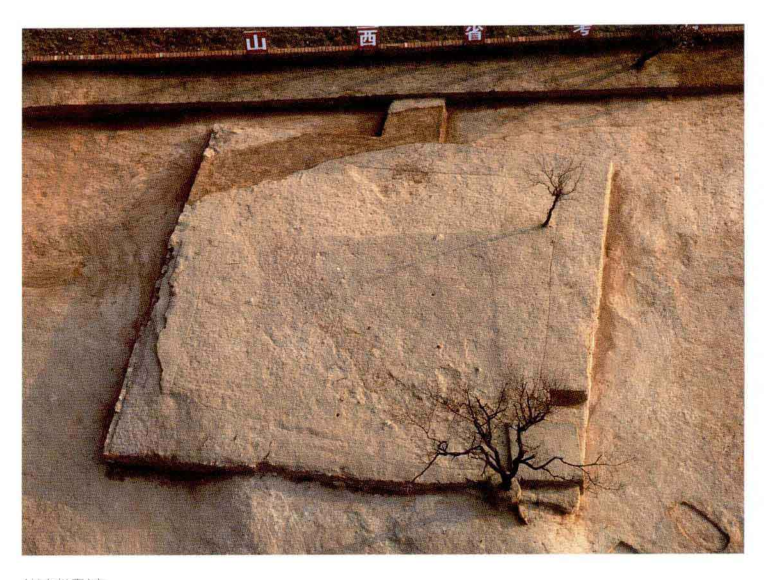
北房遗迹东部
Eastern Part of the Remaining Northern House

值得注意的是，在辽金建筑遗址内，到处可见碎小的煤屑炭粒，说明此时屋内用煤炭已经普遍。

这次出土的遗物主要是北魏建筑材料，残瓦最多。板瓦块约18万块，筒瓦块约3万块。在北魏建筑遗迹中，还有瓦当和不少带釉板瓦，其中瓦当有3种，即文字瓦当、莲花瓦当、莲花化生佛瓦当。文字瓦当占所有瓦当的比例达90%以上，只有“传祚无穷”一种。带釉板瓦颜色浅绿，胎色灰白。也有少量北魏陶片，有一片北魏陶器上还有“西（四）窟”戳印。另外还发现一些石质佛像残片和供养人残片。

综上所述，这是一个北魏寺庙遗址，塔在院中，是塔院式结合的建筑。它应该是云冈译经场所或者高级僧侣生活区，其发现有助于了解北魏云冈寺院的布局和范围。

（张庆捷　李白军　江伟伟）



塔基遗迹
Remains of the Stupa-foundation



陶片上的文字
Inscription on a Pottery Shard



本次发掘出土的北魏瓦片
Northern Wei Period Tiles Unearthed in the Present Excavation

In coordination with the seepage-proof works atop the Yungang Grottoes, the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology along with the Yungang Institute and the Datong Municipal Institute of Archaeology carried out a joint excavation in 2010 on the summit of Yungang Grottoes mountain, which covered an area of 3,600 sq m. They brought to light the remains of the northern, eastern, western and southern corridors, a stupa-foundation and a brickyard-site. Among these vestiges the stupa-foundation represents one of the earliest stupas discovered so far in China. No storing pits and buried objects were found in the center, and each side measures about 14 m, which suggests that the stupa was not so high. The unearthed objects are largely remaining building materials, especially broken tiles. According to preliminary statistics, flat tiles total about 180,000, and cylindrical ones about 30,000. Originally the temple was a compound with the stupa built inside and was an important component part of the Northern Wei Yungang Monastery. The excavators believe that the site must have been the scripture-translating place in the Yungang area or a living area of senior monks. The discovery of the site will be helpful to investigating the layout and limits of the Yungang Monastery in the Northern Wei Period.

宁夏彭阳县海子塬 北魏隋唐墓地

CEMETERY OF THE NORTHERN WEI TO SUI-TANG PERIODS ON THE HAIZI TABLELAND IN PENGYANG COUNTY, NINGXIA

海子塬北魏隋唐墓地位于宁夏彭阳县新集乡姚河村海子队东北部的黄土塬上，西南距新集乡政府约2公里，东距彭阳县城约23公里。2010年7～9月，宁夏文物考古研究所、彭阳县文物管理所在此进行了抢救性考古发掘，共清理北魏隋唐时期小型墓葬20座，其中北魏墓葬1座、隋墓5座、唐墓14座，出土了一批重要文物。

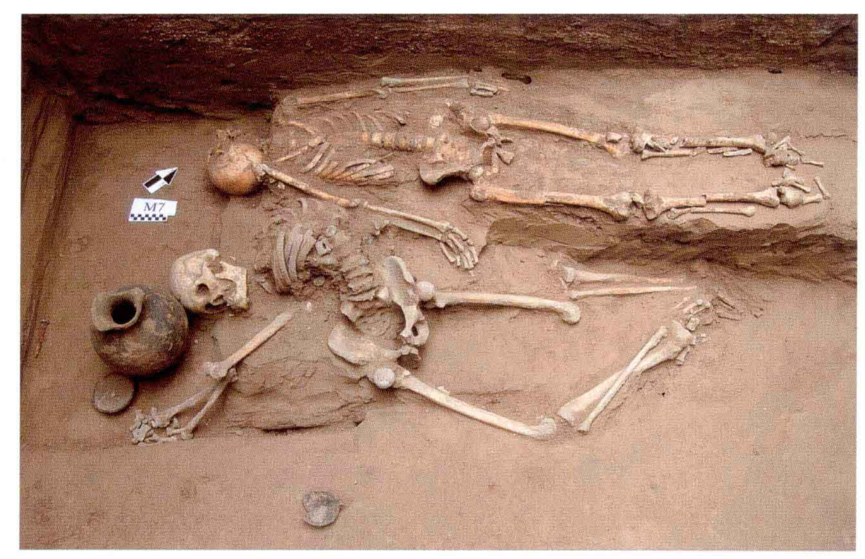
北魏墓发现1座，为梯形半竖穴斜坡底墓道洞室墓。墓道朝南，开口平面呈倒梯形，底呈斜坡状，南壁1.6米深向北起坡。墓门位于墓道北部，拱形顶，未发现封门。洞室东西向，平面略呈长方形，拱形顶。发现人骨1具，头朝西、面朝上，仰身直肢，双手各握萨珊俾路斯银币1枚。有棺木葬具，平面呈梯形。出土遗物有陶壶、陶灯碗、陶钵和铜带饰等。

隋墓发现5座，为梯形半竖穴斜坡底墓道洞室墓。墓道均朝南，开口平面呈倒梯形，底呈斜坡，起坡的方法与北魏墓相同。洞室平面呈长方形，东西向者4座，南北向者1座，顶部均呈拱形。墓门拱形顶，除1座用土坯封门外，其余4座未发现封门。葬俗以合葬为主，单人葬仅1座，合葬有二人合葬2座、三人合葬2座，有的骸骨系从他处迁来合葬。头向以朝西为主。均有棺木葬具，平面呈梯形。除1座三人合葬墓为异棺合葬外，另外3座墓为同棺合葬。随葬品较少，有铜钱、铁器和少量的铜带饰，未见陶器。部分墓主

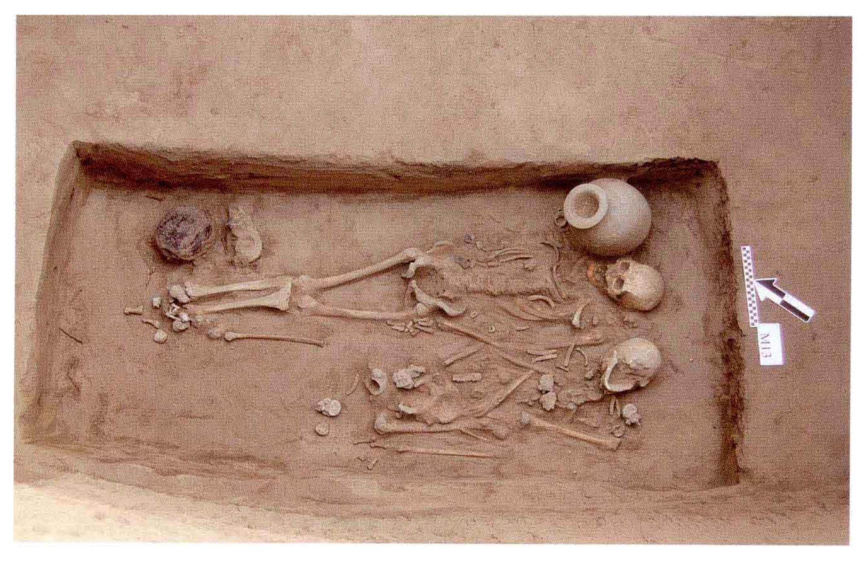
墓地远景（北－南）
A Distant View of the Cemetery (photo from north to south)



M1随葬品出土情况（西—东）
Funeral Objects Being Unearthed from Tomb M1 (photo from west to east)



M7（东南—西北）
Tomb M7 (photo from southeast to northwest)



M12（南—北）
Tomb M12 (photo from south to north)



M14墓主手握银币（西—东）
Skeleton of the Owner of Tomb M14 with Silver Coins in the Hand (photo from west to east)

有手握或口含铜钱的习俗。

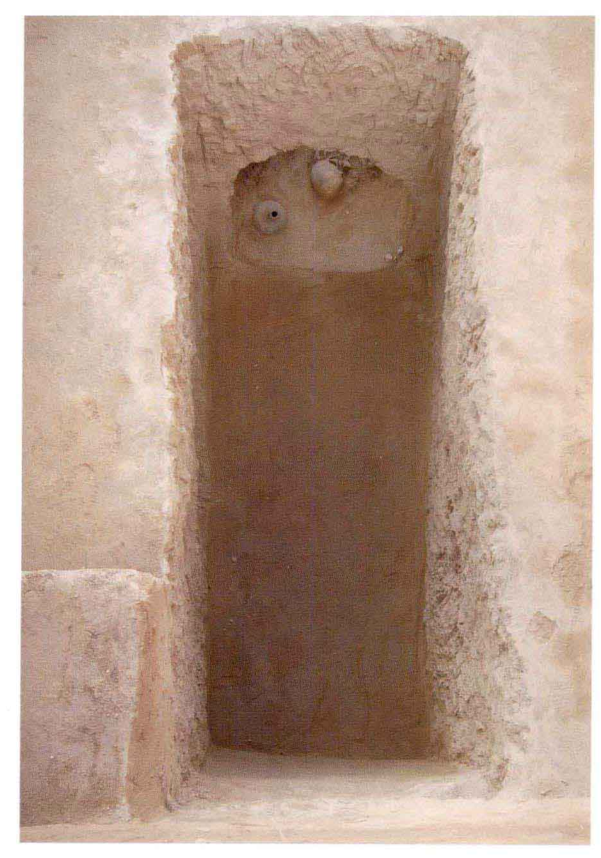
唐墓共发现14座，墓道均朝南，以倒梯形竖穴为主，少数呈倒梯形半竖穴斜坡底，起坡的方法与北魏墓和隋墓相同。另有少数墓道呈近长方形竖穴。洞室除1座弧方形和2座横长方形外，其余均为纵长方形。弧方形洞室为穹隆顶，横长方形和纵长方形的洞室顶部均呈拱形。其中纵长方形洞室的宽大多与墓门的宽相同。墓门顶部均呈拱形，有的用土坯封门。均有棺木葬具，平面呈梯形。棺木的两侧板与底板同长，而前、后挡板内收。盖板呈拱形；棺板之间均用铁钉钉合。

唐墓葬式以仰身直肢为主，也有侧身屈肢，头向有朝北、朝南和朝西三种，以朝北为主。有单人葬和两人合葬，以单人葬为主。部分单人葬和合葬墓系将骸骨从他处迁来，部分墓主有手握和口含钱币的习俗。

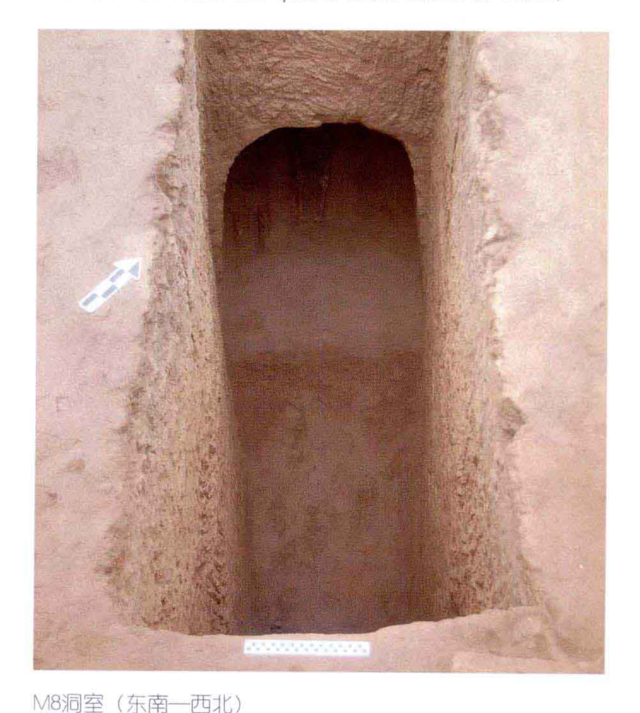
唐墓随葬品主要是陶器和铜钱，另有漆器、铜镜、铜带饰、骨簪等。陶器每座墓葬均有发现，为1件陶壶或1件陶罐，铜钱主要为开元通宝，仅随葬1、2枚。另外还发现1件漆盒，仅存残迹。

该墓地是彭阳县新发现的一处北魏隋唐时期墓地，墓葬形制和葬俗有明显的延续性，可能是一处平民家族墓地。萨珊卑路斯银币在小型平民墓葬中出土，为研究当时中西文化交流和丝绸之路的走向提供了重要资料。

（朱存世　周　赟　杨宁国）



M6墓室（南—北）
Chamber of Tomb M6 (photo from south to north)



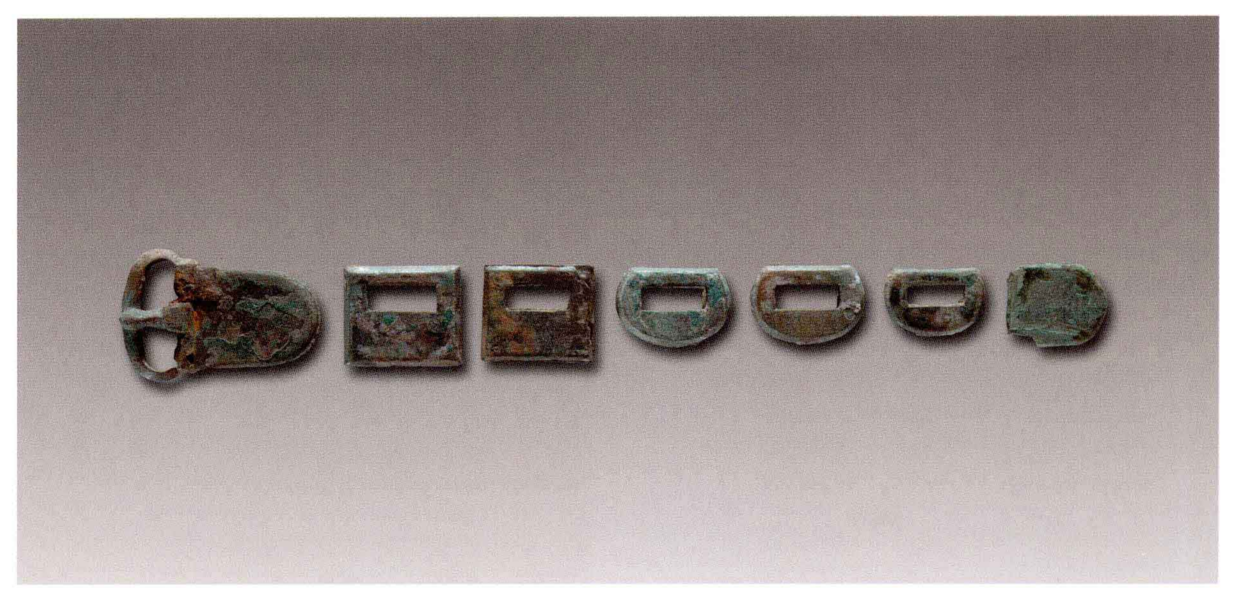
M8洞室（东南—西北）
Cave-chamber in Tomb M8 (photo from southeast to northwest)



M1出土海兽葡萄纹铜镜
Bronze Mirror with Sea Animal and Grape Design from Tomb M1



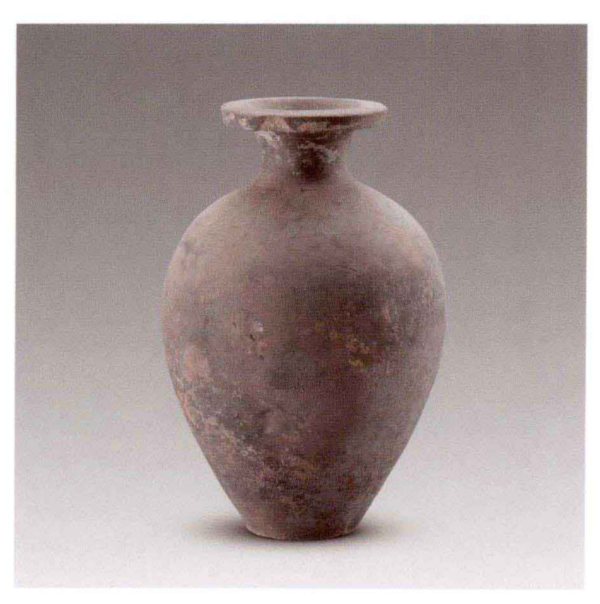
M7出土规矩纹四神铜镜
Bronze Mirror with TLV Design from Tomb M7



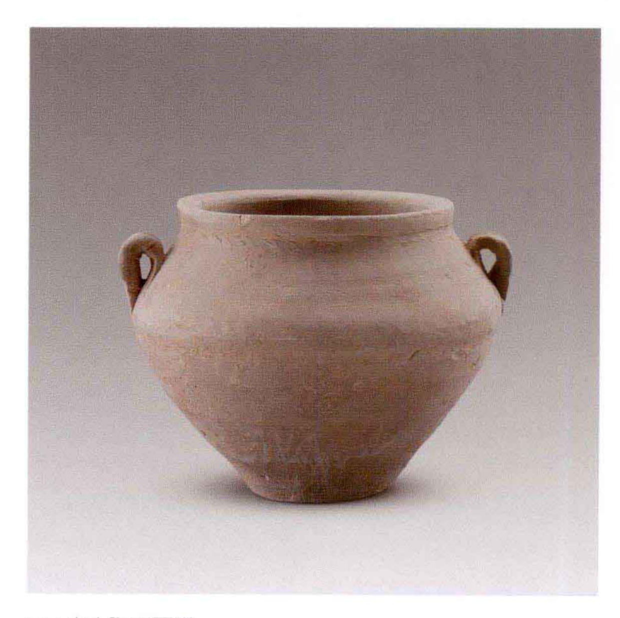
M7出土铜带饰
Bronze Belt-ornaments from Tomb M7

In 2010, the Ningxia Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, in cooperation with the Pengyang County Office for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, discovered a common people's cemetery of the Northern Wei to Sui-Tang periods on the Haizi Tableland in Pengyang County, and excavated 20 tombs on the burial ground. In form the tombs are mainly inverted-trapezoid semi-shafts each with a ramping passage and a cave-chamber, some tomb-passages being shaped like a sub-rectangular pit. In direction, the Sui Period tombs point largely to the east-and-west, whereas the Tang tombs principally to the south-and-north. All tombs are furnished with trapezoid wooden coffins. Collective burials occurred rather frequently, with human relics moving and coin-holding in the hand or

mouth as prevailing customs. As the tomb form and burial custom clearly demonstrate inheritance from the Northern Wei to the Tang periods, the excavators come to the preliminary conclusion that the burial ground might have been a lineage graveyard. This is the first time that Sui and Tang tombs have been discovered in archaeology across the Pengyang area. It provided important data for researching into the local history and culture of the Northern Wei to Sui-Tang periods. Another interesting result is the discovery of Sassanid Pirous silver coins in a small-sized tomb of the Northern Wei common people, which furnished significant material to studies into the then Sino-Western cultural relations and the trend of the Silk Road.



M1出土陶壶
Pottery Pot from Tomb M1



M11出土陶双耳罐
Double-handled Jar from Tomb M11



M14出土萨珊卑路斯银币正面
Obverse of the Sassanid Pirous Silver Coin from Tomb M14



M14出土萨珊卑路斯银币背面
Reverse of the Sassanid Pirous Silver Coin from Tomb M14

陕西咸阳底张十六国至唐代墓葬

TOMBS OF THE SIXTEEN KINGDOMS PERIOD TO THE TANG DYNASTY AT DIZHANG IN XIANYANG, SHAANXI

2010年，陕西省考古研究院与陕西省文物勘探有限责任公司联合，对咸阳国际机场二期扩建工程的征地区域进行文物勘探。共发掘墓葬60余座，出土文物1300余件。重要发现有十六国大型墓葬1座(M298)、唐代围沟墓5座、唐代双室砖墓1座(M151)。

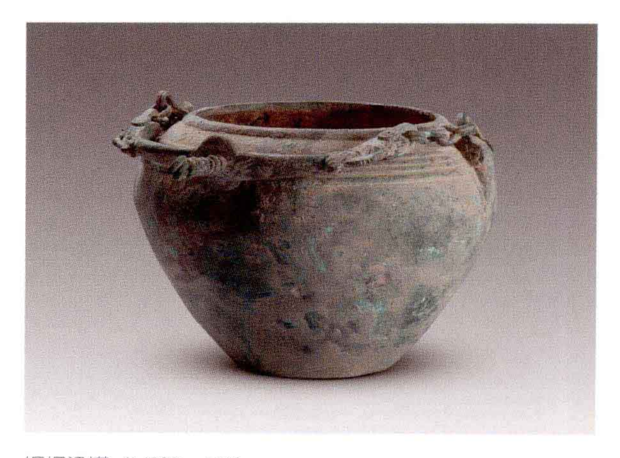
M298为斜坡墓道二天井的双室土洞墓，平面呈“干”字形。它坐南向北，总长75.25米，墓底距地表深16.05米，由墓道、过洞、天井、封门、甬道、前室、过道、后室等部分组成。墓道南北水平长36.85、东西宽2.1米。在墓道两个过洞上方有四方形生土台，台面的四周雕刻直窗，并抹一层白灰面，涂红彩。在墓道、天井外侧，依次留有4个翻土台，台面宽约0.5米。前甬道用二道条砖封门。砖封门的顶上，在土壁上雕刻出立体门楼屋面，楼面上的正脊、两垂脊、筒瓦、滴水、流水瓦等一应俱全。M298甬道、墓室原来都绘有壁画，大部分已脱落。在前室北壁西侧残留一幅，为一柱戟武士。西壁残留一幅侍女图。

M298出土随葬品124件（组），按质地有陶、釉陶、铜、铁、金银、骨、漆木器等。陶乐俑出土19件，均为坐姿，色彩艳丽，制作精美。乐俑可分为3组，体形稍大者12件，两组，每组6件。体形稍小者7件。

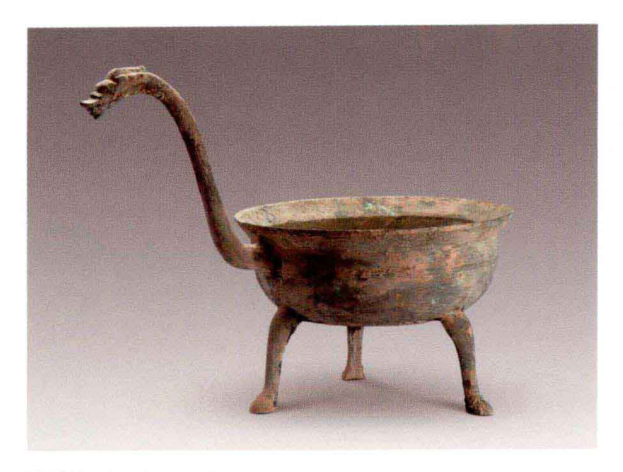
M298是关中地区目前发现的规模最大的十六国墓葬，也是唯一一座墓道在北、墓室在南的墓葬。从墓葬形制和出土器物判断，这应该是一座等级较高的贵族墓，不排除是皇族墓葬的可能性。

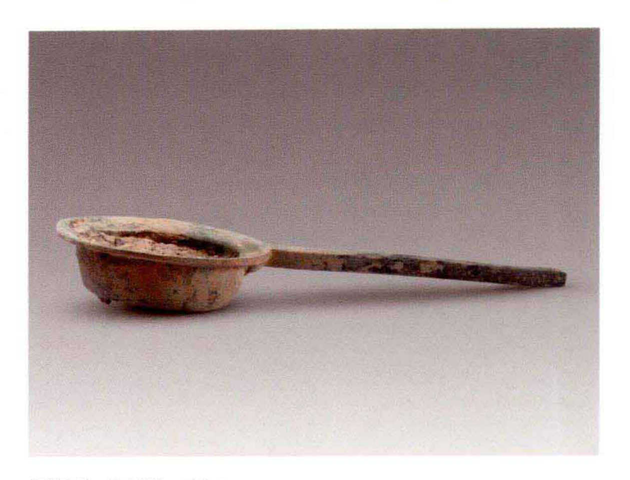


铜熏炉（M298：115、116）
Bronze Incense Burner (M298:115-116)



铜提梁罐（M298：109）
Bronze Jar with an Over-body Handle (M298:109)


铜鐎斗（M298：108）
Wine-heating Bronze Basin (M298:108)


铜熨斗（M298：39 ）
Bronze Flatiron (M298:39)


陶马 （M298：15）
Pottery Horse (M298:15)


陶女立俑（M298：65）
Pottery Tomb-figurine of a Standing Maid (M298:65)

M118是唐代围沟墓。围沟平面呈“凸”字形，南北长120、东西宽101.5米，围沟上口宽2.3、下口宽1.8、深1.2～1.6米。墓葬位于围沟的中部，为长斜坡多天井砖室墓，全长46.75米，方向175°，由墓道、5个过洞、5个天井、4个壁龛、甬道、墓室组成。墓道两壁绘有出行仪仗等壁画，只残留部分线条。墓室为砖 ，平面基本为方形，边长4.26米。

M118因盗扰严重，只在壁龛内出土风帽俑、骑马俑50余件。出土有墓志盖一块，上书“大唐故归州刺史赠左骁卫大将军滕州都督驸马都尉执失府君之墓志铭”。由此可知，该墓墓主是唐代突厥族的首领执失思力。据《新唐书》卷一一 《列传》第三五记载：“执失思力，突厥酋长也。贞观中，护送隋萧后入朝，授左领军将军。……诏尚九江公主，拜驸马都尉，封安国公。”

M151是唐代双室砖墓，是本次发掘的唐代墓葬中最大的一座，地面有封土，墓前有石刻。封

M298俯瞰
A Vertical View of Tomb M298

土为四边形，底边边长28、高11米，夯筑密实，夯窝清晰。封土下部垫有圆木。该墓为斜坡墓道多天井双室砖券墓，平面略呈“干”字形，坐北向南，墓葬水平总长74.2米，由墓道、过洞、天井、壁龛、甬道、前、后墓室、后甬道组成。墓道和墓室均有壁画，因盗扰而破坏严重，墓道绘有青龙、白虎、出行仪仗、祥云等。M151的前、后室修造时为大开挖，土圹竖穴挖好后，再用条砖券筑砖室。前室南北进深3.9、东西宽3.7、通高6.1米，后室南北进深4.4、东西宽4.6、通高6.1米。前、后室的顶部用条砖砌成盝顶，这也是唐代砖室墓结构中第一次发现。



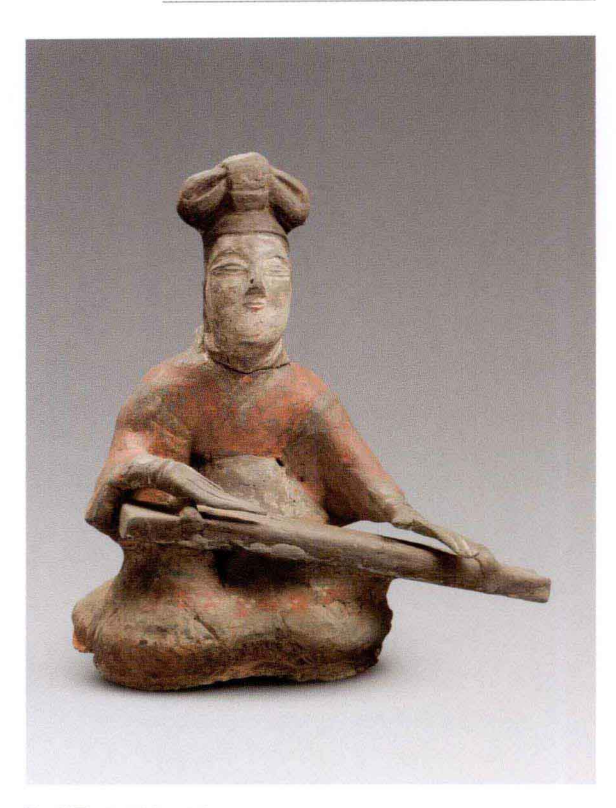
陶牛车（M298：114、10、35）
Pottery Ox Cart (M298:114-10-35)

在M151第四过洞下斜坡面上出土墓志一合。墓主人是窦孝谌，死于武则天通天元年（697年），武则天圣历元年（698年）葬于洛阳，玄宗先天元年（712年）迁葬，与夫人庞氏合葬于咸阳之洪渎塬。据《唐书》记载，窦孝谌是唐睿宗李旦的国丈、昭成皇太后的父亲、唐玄宗李隆基的外公，窦氏家族在盛唐时期声名显赫，盛极一时。

（刘呆运　李　明　尚爱红）



陶乐俑（M298：53）
Pottery Tomb-figurine of Musician (M298:53)



陶乐俑（M298：54）
Pottery Tomb-figurine of Musician (M298:54)



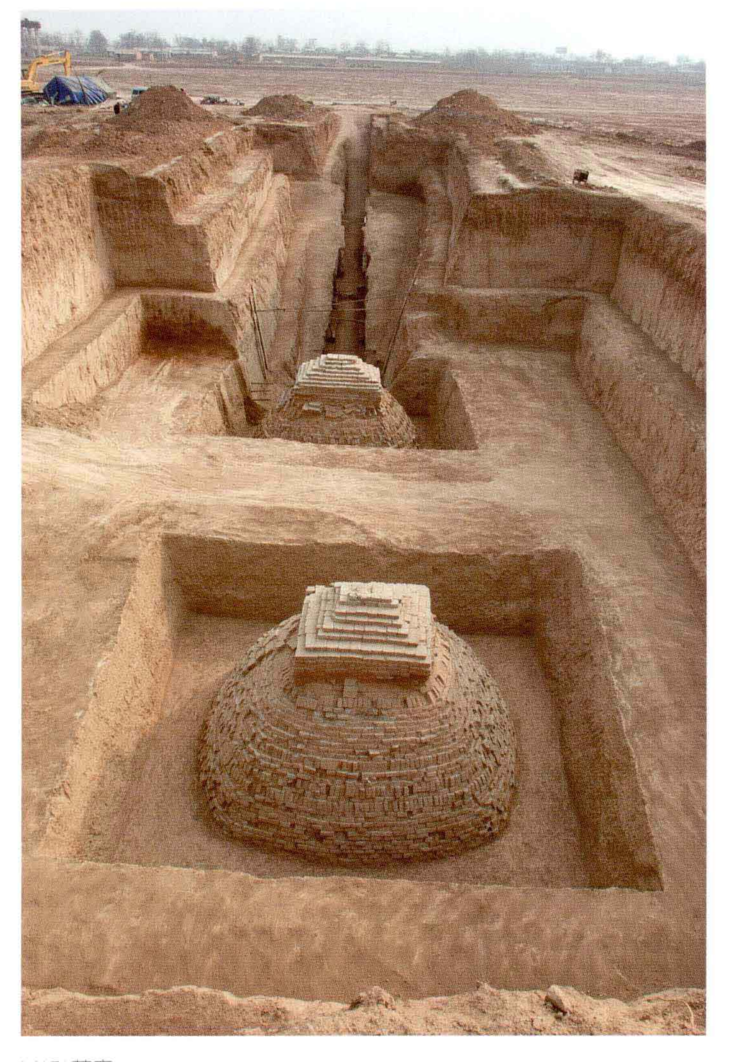
陶乐俑（M298：56）
Pottery Tomb-figurine of Musician (M298:56)



陶乐俑（ M298：57）
Pottery Tomb-figurine of Musician (M298:57)



M151第二过洞东壁壁画
Mural on the Eastern Wall of the Second Gateway in Tomb M151



M151墓室
Chamber of Tomb M151

In 2010, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology excavated over 60 tombs in the levied land for the construction of the international airport in Xianyang, Xi'an. The unearthed cultural objects total over 1,300. Among the important discoveries are a tomb of the Sixteen Kingdoms Period and five ditch-surrounded tombs and a double-room brick tomb of the Tang Period. The former one (M298) is a double-earthen-caved pit with a ramping passage and two yards, and measures 75.25m from the north to the south in total horizontal length. The tomb-passage is furnished with four-tier platforms. Over the gateways of the passage and corridor are arch-shaped buildings carved in virgin soil. The tomb-chamber is painted with murals. The unearthed funeral objects number 124 pieces/groups and fall into pottery, glazed pottery, bronzes, iron artifacts and gold-and-silver ware. The five ditch-surrounded tombs of the Tang Period are represented by the tomb (M118) of Zhishisili, whose deeds are recorded in the New History of the Tang《新唐书》. Its surrounding ditch is shaped like the character "凸," measuring 120m in length from the north to the south and 101.5m in width from the west to the east. The double-room brick tomb of the Tang Period (M151) is the burial of Dou Xiaochen, father-in-law of the Tang Emperor Li Dan (Ruizong by posthumous title). As the tomb-owner had a great renown before his death, the tomb is made remarkable, with stone tigers, sheep, human figures and columns erected in front and a compactly rammed mound built on the ground. Especially the stupa-shaped top of the tomb chamber has no counterparts among the previously recorded Tang Period tombs.

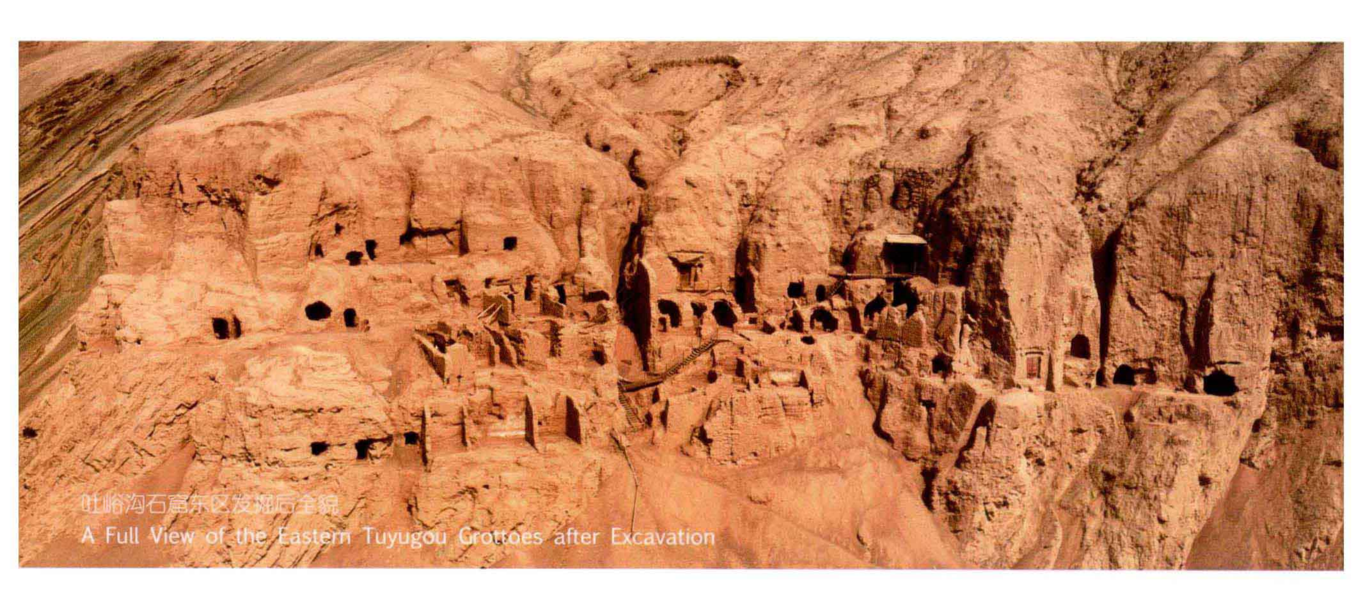
2010年新疆吐峪沟石窟

2010-YEAR ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TUYUGOU GROTTOES IN TURPAN, XINJIANG

吐峪沟石窟位于新疆吐鲁番鄯善县，地处火焰山中，南邻洋海坎，北通苏贝希，是连通火焰山南北的重要通道之一。近百座洞窟分布在吐峪沟东西两侧的断崖上，为新疆东部开凿年代最早、规模最大的佛教石窟遗址群。自19世纪中叶起，众多外国探险家就涉足吐峪沟石窟，盗掠了大量的珍贵文物。新中国成立以后，我国学者也曾对吐峪沟做过零星的考察。由于地质、气候等原因，遗址损毁严重。为配合丝绸之路（新疆段）申遗和危岩加固工程，从2010年开始，中国社会科学院考古研究所边疆考古研究中心、吐鲁番研究院、龟兹石窟研究院组成联合考古队，对吐峪沟石窟进行保护性发掘。

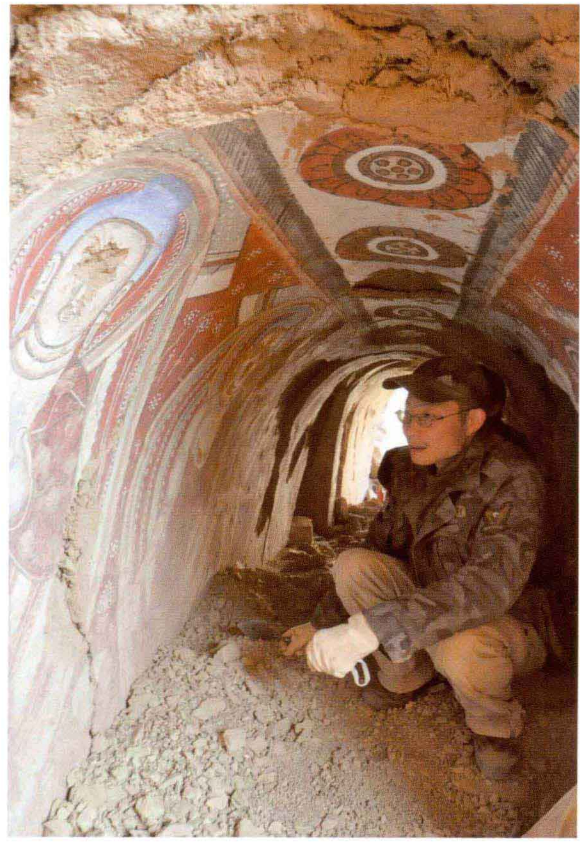
春季发掘区域为沟东区北部的石窟群和一处地面佛寺，秋季为沟西区北部，发掘面积总计约2500平方米。除了洞窟之外，还清理出许多重要的窟前遗迹，包括窟前殿堂、地面、门道、阶梯等。新发现壁画面积总计约200平方米，出土了数以千计的文书残片，还有绢画、木器、石器、陶器、雕塑、文具、生活用品等。

沟东区北部窟群遗址共清理洞窟56处，包括礼拜窟、禅窟、僧房窟，以及其他配套生活设施。最重要的发现是一处塔殿遗址。该遗址系在山坡上垂直向下凿出一个中心柱，再以土坯包砌或垒砌而成。中心柱正面塑大型立像（现残存背屏及莲座），左、右、后为拱券顶甬道。塔殿左右甬道壁画主体为一佛二菩萨像，其余部分绘千佛、供养人和供养比丘像。后甬道内壁下层绘八


吐峪沟石窟东区发掘后全貌
A Full View of the Eastern Tuyugou Grottoes after Excavation

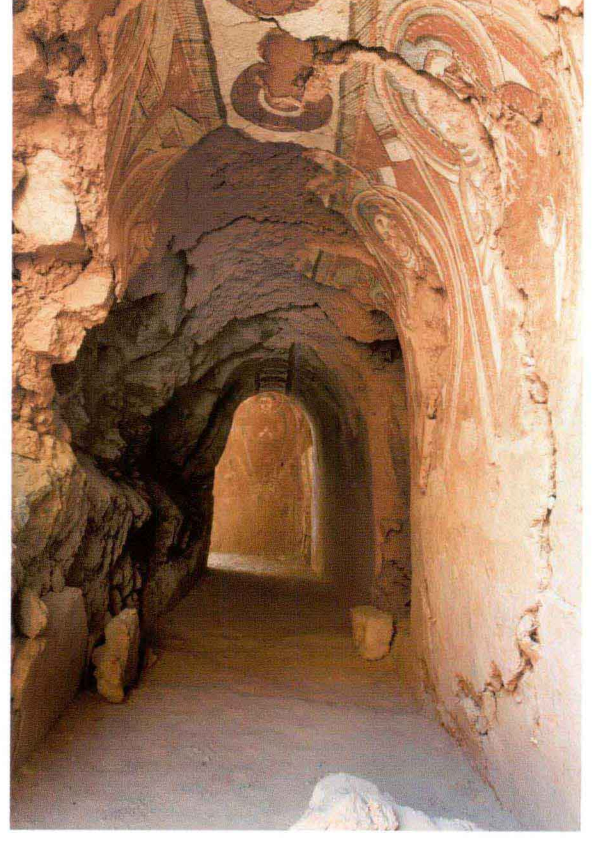
吐峪沟石窟外景

An Exterior View of the Tuyugou Grottoes



发掘现场

Excavation-site



在西区发现的中心柱窟

Central-pillared Grotto in the Western Area



高昌回鹘时期的地面佛寺
Outdoor-built Buddhist Temple of the Khoco Uighur Period



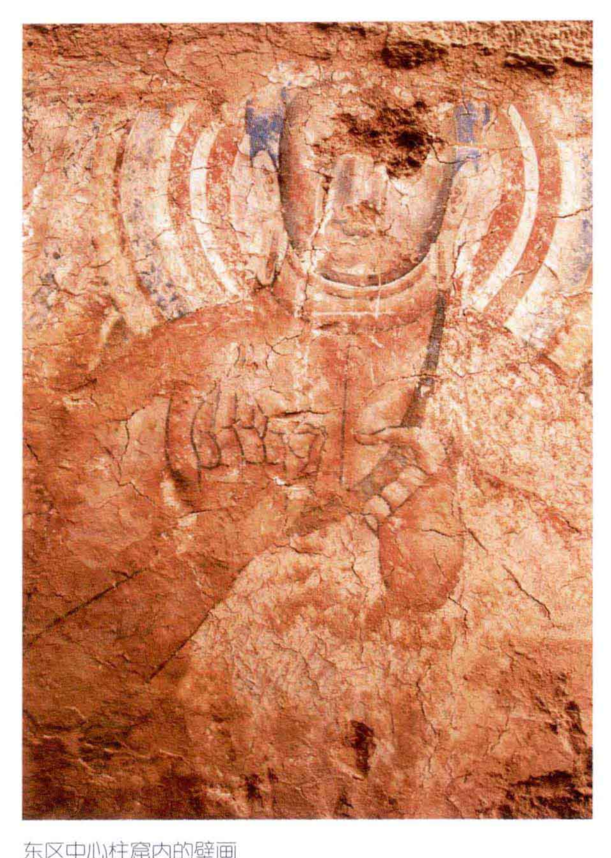
在东区发现的中心柱窟
Central-pillared Grotto in the Eastern Area

菩萨像。塔殿地面铺青砖，前室门道前有台阶。

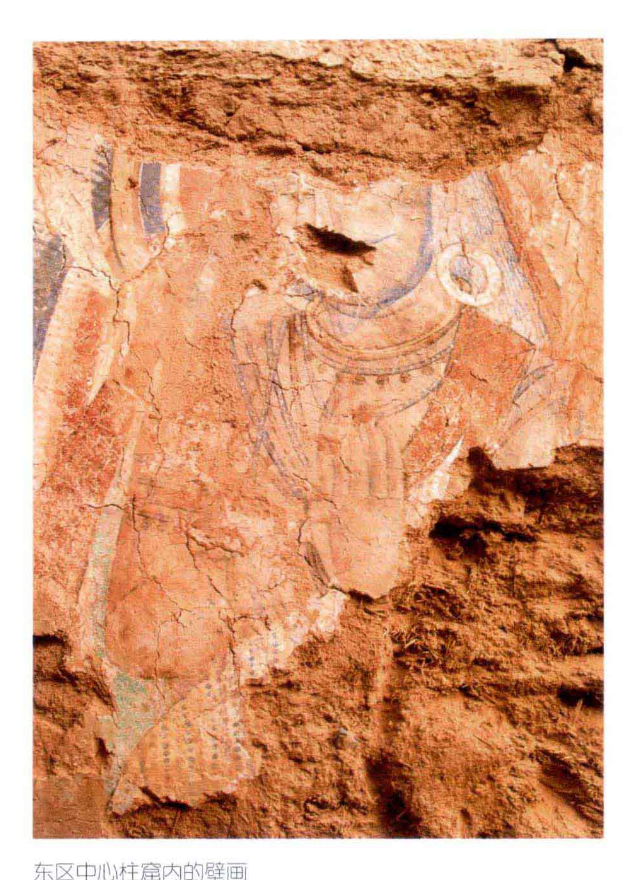
塔殿下面一层为面阔三间的殿堂，明间三壁绘有壁画。殿堂地面铺砖，屋顶可能是棚架结构。塔殿南侧为一组上下两层结构的禅窟、僧房窟。塔殿上层后部为一组禅窟、僧房窟。在多处洞窟前还清理出门道、台阶等，还发现多处洞窟改建、维修乃至封闭等迹象。

地面佛寺位于沟东区南部，寺院依山坡而建。已发掘部分包括一处佛堂和一组生活设施。南部为佛堂，平面方形，土坯垒墙，方砖铺地，堂内中央残存像座。四壁下面残存部分壁画，主要是回鹘供养人礼佛行列，有的供养人附有回鹘文题名。据此可知，该寺院建于高昌回鹘时期。北部为生活设施，发现有灶和用于存贮生活用品的小室及储物坑等。该佛寺出土有汉文、回鹘文文书、印刷品，以及雕塑、壁画、纺织品等。

沟西北部发掘的一组石窟，包括中心柱窟、禅窟和僧房窟。中心柱窟位于窟群东端，系凿山而成。后甬道直接开凿在山体内，左、右甬道及中心柱则开凿在山坡上，其上加砌土坯形成，甬道地面抹白灰。甬道内绘成排立佛，顶部绘莲花。后甬道中部及两端也各有一像龛。左、右甬道中部两侧各有一像龛，右甬道内侧像龛残存有壁画人物，左甬道内侧像龛则尚有立像双足。中心柱窟以西区域，上层为一组禅窟；下层为前僧房后禅窟的结构。该区出土相当数量的文书残片



东区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Eastern Area



东区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Eastern Area

和生活用品。在一僧房窟壁上发现一处目前已知面积最大的回鹘文题记。

该遗址出土数量众多的文书，包括汉文、粟特文、藏文、回鹘文、婆罗迷文等多种文字。有佛经写本、世俗文书和古书注本等。部分文书保存较完整，带有卷轴，并有纪年题记。文书字体风格最早的为公元4、5世纪。这些文书为研究吐鲁番历史文化提供了珍贵的新资料。

从已经发掘的情况来看，沟东和沟西区石窟均是多层式的组群布局，以礼拜窟为中心，左右上下开凿僧房窟、禅窟及其他生活用窟。礼拜窟一般建在整个区域最显著的位置，除绘有壁画外，通常在地面铺砖或抹白灰。新发现的沟东、沟西两处礼拜窟（塔殿、中心柱窟或大像窟）壁画的风格均显现出较早的时代特征，并且和中亚犍陀罗风格较为接近，而与河西、龟兹、于阗等地都有所不同。我们初步推断，两处礼拜窟的开凿年代约在公元5世纪。

（陈 凌 李裕群 李 肖）



回鹘时期地面佛寺出土的壁画残片
Mural Fragment Discovered in the Outdoors-built Buddhist Temple of the Uighur Period



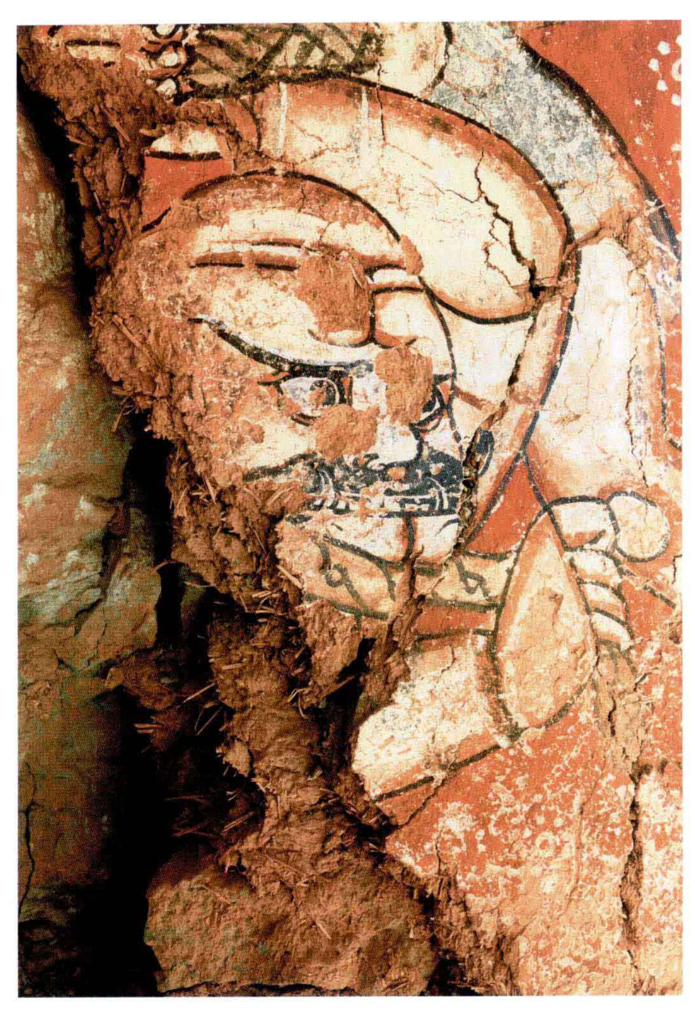
西区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Western Area



西区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Western Area



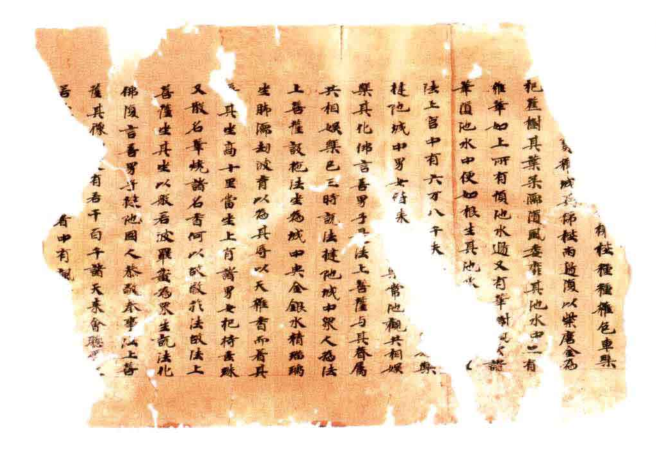
东区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Eastern Area



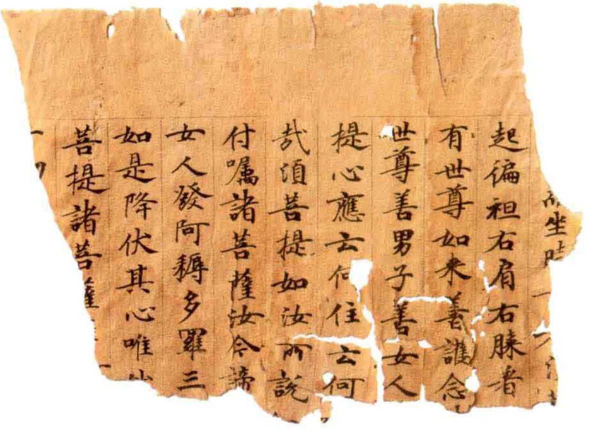
西区中心柱窟内的壁画
Mural in a Central-pillared Grotto within the Western Area



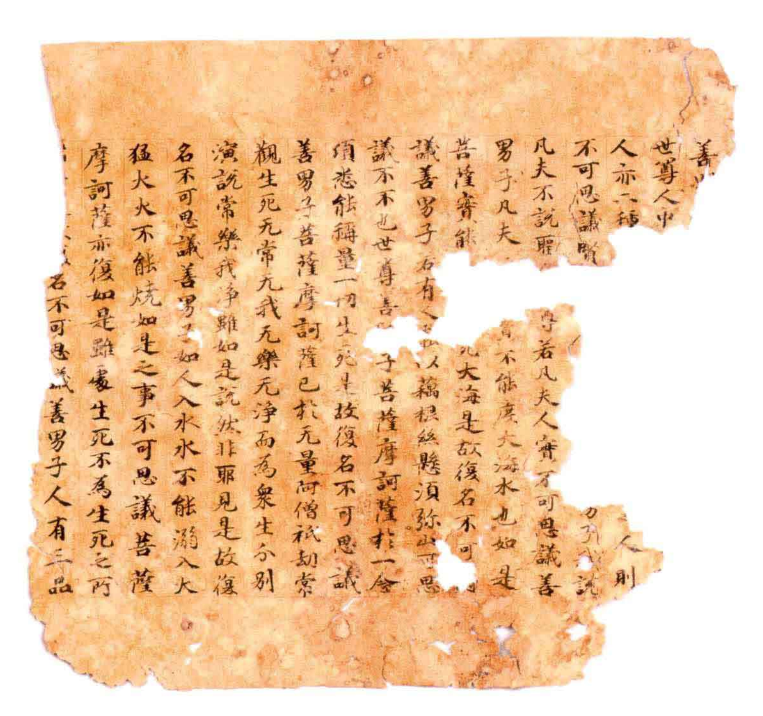
石窟东区出土的绢画残片
Remaining Silk Painting from the Eastern Grotto Area



石窟东区出土《放光般若经》写本残片
Fragmentary Manuscript of the *Pancavim-satisahasrika-prajnaparamita* (Light-emitting Wisdom Sutras) Unearthed from the Eastern Grotto Area



石窟东区出土《金刚经》写本残片
Fragmentary Manuscript of the *Diamond Sutra* Unearthed from the Eastern Grotto Area



石窟东区出土《大般涅槃经》写本残片
Fragmentary Manuscript of the *Nirvana Sutra* Unearthed from the Eastern Grotto Area



回鹘时期地面佛寺出土的回鹘文印刷品残叶
Fragmentary Leaf of a Printed Matter in the Uighur Language Unearthed from the Outdoors- built Temple of the Uighur Period

The Tuyugou Grottoes are situated in Shanshan County of Turpan, Xinjiang, at an important passage between the north and the south of Huoyan Mountain. In the mountain valley, approximately one hundred grottoes are distributed on the western and eastern cliff-sides. This is the earliest and largest group of Buddhist grottoes in eastern Xinjiang. In 2010, the Institute of Archaeology, CASS, the Turpan Research Institute and the Qiuzi Institute of Grottoes sent out a joint archaeological team to make a protecting excavation of the Tuyugou Grottoes. They excavated the northern grotto-sites and the outdoors-built Buddhist temple in the north of the eastern area of the valley during the spring, and dug in the north of the western area of the valley during the autumn, opening an area of about 2,500 sq m in total. In addition to the grottoes, they brought to light halls, floors, gateways and steps in front of grottoes, and revealed about 200 sq m of murals. The unearthed objects include thousands of document fragments and remains of silk paintings, wooden artifacts, stone implements, pottery vessels, sculptures, stationeries and everyday utensils. The grottoes are all multi-storied building complexes, each group centering on a worshipping cave, with monks' dwellings, meditation grottoes and other caves of living use arranged on the franks and in the upper and lower stories. The worshipping caves are generally built in the most distinct position and furnished with wall paintings and brick-paved or lime-plastered floors. The revealed two worshipping caves are hewn in *ca*. AD 5th century.

隋唐洛阳城

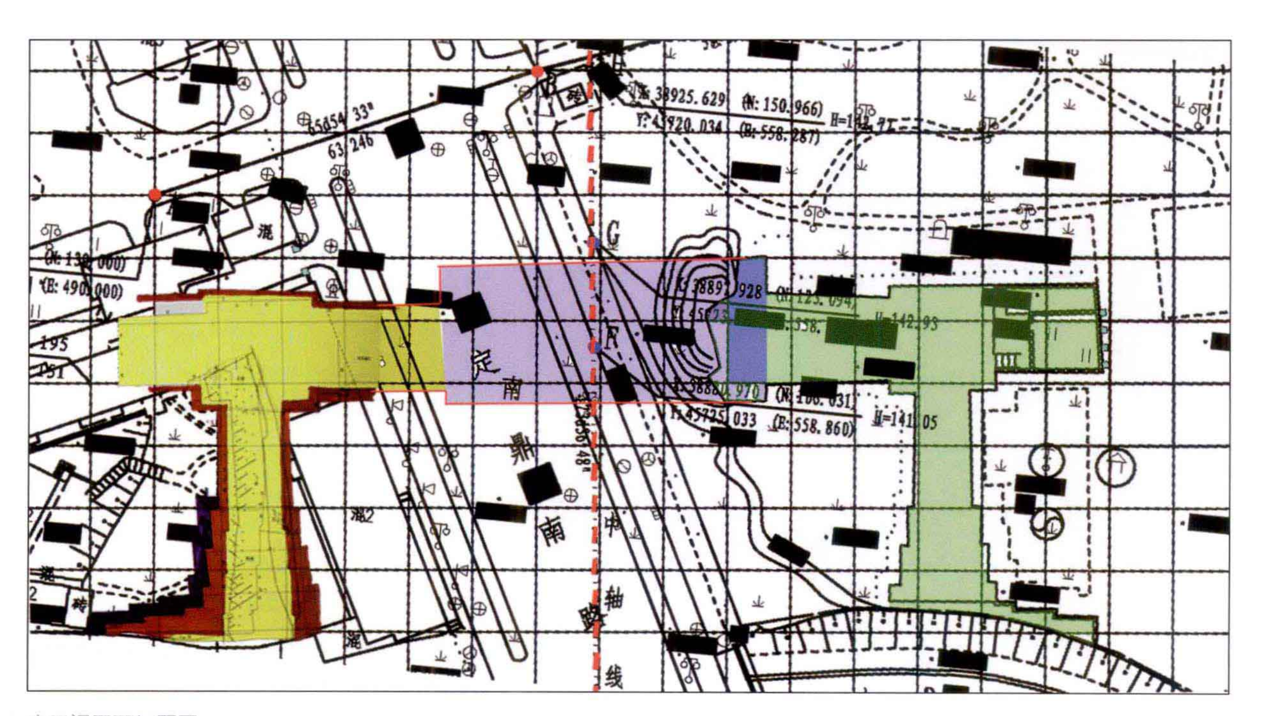
应天门西阙遗址

WESTERN QUE PIER-SITE AT THE YINGTIANMEN GATE OF THE SUI-TANG PERIOD LUOYANG CITY

应天门是隋唐洛阳城宫城南垣的正门，处在隋唐洛阳城的轴线上，是隋唐东都城的代表性建筑之一。它始建于隋大业元年（605年），唐宋年间相继沿用。应天门隋称“则天门”，隋末王世充称帝洛阳时称“顺天门”。唐初，高祖因其奢侈，武德四年（621年）焚毁该城门。高宗显庆元年（656年）由田仁汪主持修复，麟德二年修成，仍称“则天门”。唐中宗神龙元年（705年）为避武后尊号，改为“应天门”。哀宗天祐二年（905年）改称“五凤楼”，后一直沿用至宋。据文献记载，应天门有重观，叫“紫微观”，左右连阙，阙高120尺。

为了配合洛阳隋唐城大遗址保护工程，2010年3～9月，中国社会科学院考古研究所洛阳唐城队和洛阳市文物工作队组成联合考古队，对应天门西阙进行了考古发掘。依据夯土叠压打破关系，可将应天门西阙遗址分为三期。

一期应天门西阙主体是夯1，南部被夯2、西



应天门平面复原图

Reconstruction of the Plan of the Yingtianmen Gate



应天门西阙俯瞰

A Vertical View of the Western *Que* Pier at the Yingtianmen Gate



应天门西阙第一期

First Phase Remains of the Western *Que* Pier at the Yingtianmen Gate

部夯3叠压打破。西阙通体夯筑，夯土红褐色，质硬纯净，夯层明显，层厚8～10厘米。夯窝密集，均为圜底圆夯。底层夯土中夹铺有河卵石。朵楼平面呈长方形，东西残长18.6、南北宽15.4米，土残存高度5.3米。以朵楼为中心，向西为宫城南墙基础，向东为连接朵楼与墩台的廊庑基础，简称“东廊庑”。向南为连接朵楼与阙的廊庑及阙楼基础，简称“南廊庑”。阙楼基础平面呈方形，东西残长14.2、南北宽15.3米。东廊庑仅发现其与朵楼相接的西南角部分。南廊庑呈南北向，南北长7.4、东西残宽9.4米。宫城南墙呈东西向，与朵楼同体夯筑，南北残宽12米。在其南侧发现有包砖，分内外两层，顺向平砌。

二期应天门西阙是在夯1南侧增补夯2形成。夯2向南、向西增补。夯土质硬纯净，黄白色土，夯层明显，层略厚，约厚9厘米。西侧被夯3打破，与夯3相接处形成三出形状。夯2南侧遭破坏形成断崖，残存东西宽27.6、南北长16.8、残高4.5米。依据夯土形状，推断二期应天门西阙是双向三出阙形制。



应天门西阙第二期

Second Phase Remains of the Western *Que* Pier at the Yingtianmen Gate

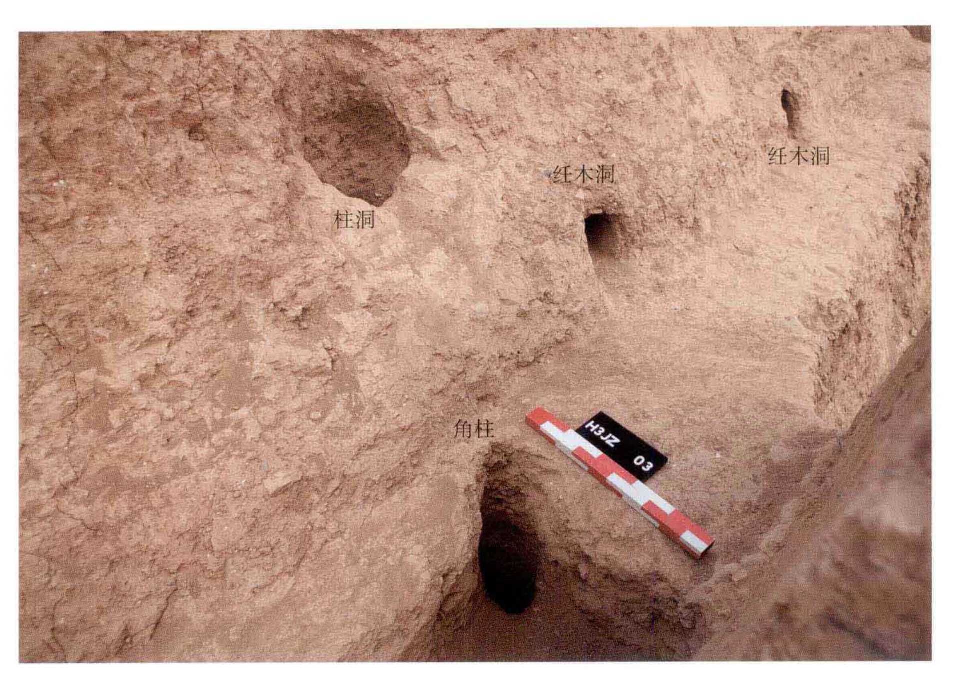


西阙包边石及散水局部（西南–东北）
Part of the Stone Borders and Aprons of the Western *Que* Pier (photo from southwest to northeast



夯3残存状况（西南–东北）
Remains of Rammed-earth Structure No.3 (photo from southwest to northeast)

三期应天门西阙是在二期基础上增补夯3形成。夯3位于夯1、夯2西侧，遗迹相对保存较好，保存规模最大。夯3向南、向西增补，夯土红褐色，较杂。夯土质坚硬，夯层明显，层厚7～11厘米。夯3东西宽7.7、南北长43.8、残高3米（以当时地面为准）。东侧与夯1和夯2相接处，形成三处明显的拐折。阙楼西侧三出位置夯土也形成明显的拐折，拐折处有向东倾斜的柱洞痕迹，断面呈圆形。在夯3上发现南北向6排柱洞痕迹，还有上下两层纴木痕迹。朵楼平面长方形，复原东西长19 、南北宽20米。朵楼的西南角距南北廊西边4米。朵楼与南北廊庑相接的外侧拐角处残存角柱痕迹，斜向内倾，柱洞呈圆形。南廊庑平面呈南北长方形。复原南北长16、东西宽11.4米。西侧发现包边石，宽1.2、南北残长12米。阙楼平面呈曲尺形，为双向三出形



夯3向南第二拐角处的柱洞
Pillar-pit at the Second Southward Turn of Rammed-earth Structure 3



二号壁柱
No.2 Pilaster

状，南侧被破坏形成断崖。阙楼夯土形成明显的三出拐角。阙楼夯土外侧发现有包边石。包边石集中在阙楼夯土西侧和北侧。包边石随夯土三出曲折而曲折。石铺散水位于包边石外侧，顺着包边石走向而平铺。散水宽均为2.1米。

在遗址内发掘出土大量的建筑材料、瓷器、钱币。其中大多数为隋唐至宋时期，建筑材料有砖、板瓦、筒瓦和瓦当，还有铜质泡钉和门环等。瓷器以白瓷为主，主要为碗、盘等。

应天门西阙一期隋代始建，阙是方形基础。二期西阙规模加大，出现双向三出阙。三期时西阙规模最大，为双向三出阙，建筑外侧砌石质包边和石铺散水，使用至宋代晚期。在发掘中遗迹的废弃层厚达40厘米，板瓦经大火烧成砖红色，显然，西阙系大火焚烧所致废弃。

（韩建华　屈昆杰　石自社）



兽面纹瓦当
Animal-mask Design Tile-end



兽面纹瓦当
Animal-mask Design Tile-end



钱币出土状况
Coins in Excavation



铜泡钉
Bronze Stud

The Yingtianmen Gate is the main gate in the southern wall of the palace-city of Sui-Tang Period Luoyang City, on the central axis of this ancient capital. It was the important place where the imperial court held national cerebrations and diplomatic activities. It was built in the first year of the Sui Daye Reign (AD605) according to Yuwen Kai's design and functioned through the Song Dynasty. According to literal records, over the gate was a two-storied building called "Ziweiguan," and either of the flanks was attached with a *que* pier 35m in height. In March to September 2010, the Institute of Archaeology, CASS and the Luoyang Municipal Archaeological Team carried out a joint archaeological excavation on the western pier-site. The revealed vestiges include the remains of the pier tower and corridor, as well as those of the southern wall of the palace-city, which yielded abundant building materials, such as bricks, flat tiles, cylindrical ones and tile-ends, along with bronze studs and door-knockers. This pier was built in three phases: The first phase was in the Sui Period, when it had a square base. In the second phase, it was enlarged; and in the third phase, it reached its largest size. On the outside are stone borders and aprons. Judged by the excavation results, it was badly damaged by a serious fire and abandoned in the late Song period.

湖南长沙
铜官窑谭家坡1号龙窑

TANJIAPO-1 DRAGON KILN-SITE OF THE TONGGUAN-YAO PORCELAIN FACTORY IN CHANGSHA, HUNAN



2010年3～8月，湖南省文物考古研究所协同湘潭市博物馆、武汉大学历史学院等单位的专业人员，组建了长沙铜官窑考古工作队，对长沙铜官窑谭家坡1号龙窑（Y38）进行了考古发掘。

Y38已于1983年正式发掘，揭露了窑炉及部分作坊遗迹。为了深入探明Y38的文化内涵，我们在Y38东、南、西三面布设探方，发掘面积1075平方米。相关作坊遗迹集中分布于西侧发掘区。在Y38西侧共揭露与窑场制瓷活动有关的遗迹28处，有挖泥洞、淘洗池、储泥坑、陶车坑、工棚、灶、烘烤炉、釉缸、装窑出窑活动台面等，这些遗迹较完整地展示出Y38的制瓷工艺流程。

H1东距Y38约15米，应与窑场挖取原料有关。平面呈不规则椭圆形，坑口最大径3.36米，剖面呈袋状，坑壁有坍塌现象。推测此坑原貌可能为较规整的方形坑，已清理深度3.1米。堆积可分8层，每一层中都出土了较多的匣钵、垫圈等窑具和残破瓷器。

F1位于谭家坡的坡底，东距Y38窑头约10米，残存面积约125平方米。在F1室内的踩踏面呈黑色、板结紧密，局部可见火烧痕迹。踩踏面上还残留着灰白色料泥和因长期踩踏而黏在地面上的碎瓷片。F1内有17个大小相近的柱洞，直径在0.2米左右，这些柱洞无排列规律，应有多次建筑房屋的活动。F1应是一处制瓷工棚。

H10位于F1西部。坑口平面呈椭圆形，长径1.20、短径1米，筒状坑体，坑底呈圆形且加工平整，底部靠西有一圆柱状小坑，直径0.24、深0.15米。H10是该窑场某一时期拉坯制陶、安放陶车的陶车坑，即辘轳坑。

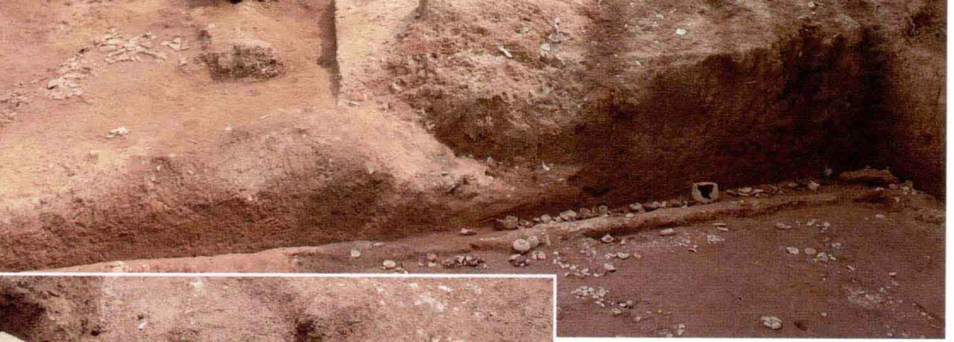
在发掘过程中我们采集了大量文物标本，主要包括窑具、瓷器残次品和装烧标本。窑具有匣钵、匣钵盖、三足乳丁垫圈、泥圈、火照、荡箍、轴顶帽、印模等。瓷器种类繁多，有碗、盏、碟、壶、罐、盒、枕、盂、洗、盆、炉、唾盂、纺轮、铃、器盖、水注、笔舔、瓶、灯盏、烛台、碾轮、碾槽、盅、杯、盏托、动物雕塑等。

另外，我们联合武汉大学历史学院，用全站仪、立体影像仪、三维激光扫描仪等，对考古发掘的最小堆积单元逐一跟踪记录，同时建立考古地理信息系统（GIS），为数字化展示窑场建窑、生产、废弃等历史场景提供原始数据。

（张兴国）



谭家坡1号龙窑遗址发掘现场
Yanjiapo-1 Dragon Kiln-site in Excavation



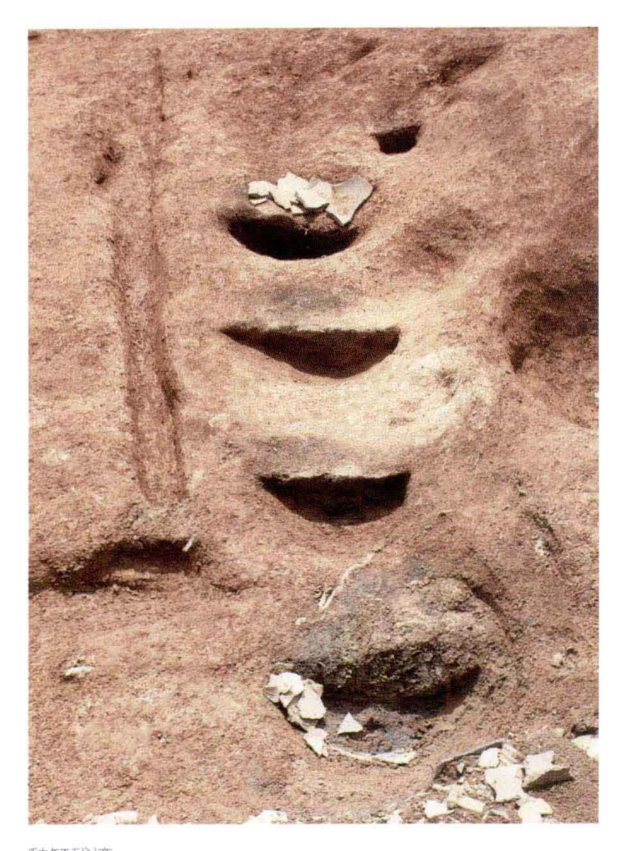
发掘结束后的遗址现场
Excavated Site



陶车坑
Winch Pit



挖泥洞遗迹
Clay-excavating Pit



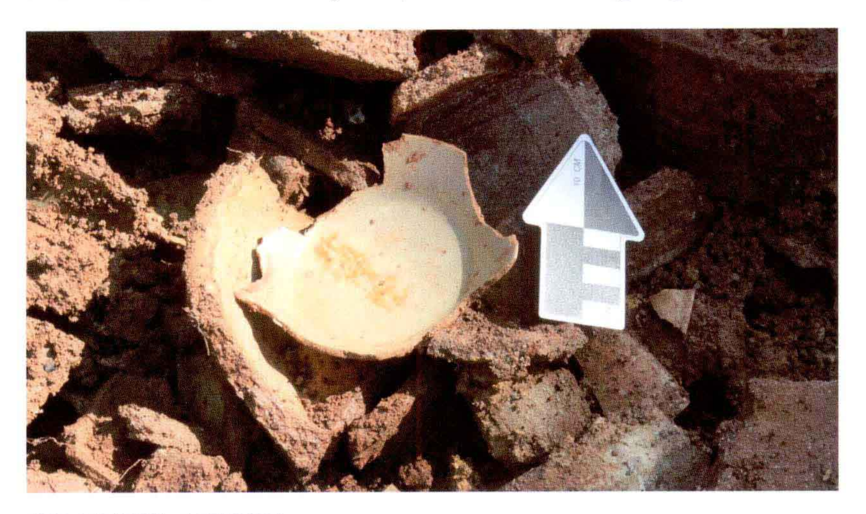
釉缸残迹
Remains of Glaze-holding Vats



制瓷工棚的排水沟
Drain of Porcelain Workshop



刻有“咸通”纪年的陶瓷器座
Ceramic Stand with the Dating Inscription “咸通” (Xiantong Reign)



书有“北禅院”文字的瓷碗
Porcelain Bowl with the Inscription “北禅院” (Northern Meditation Courtyard)



诗文壶
Porcelain Pots with Calligraphic Works

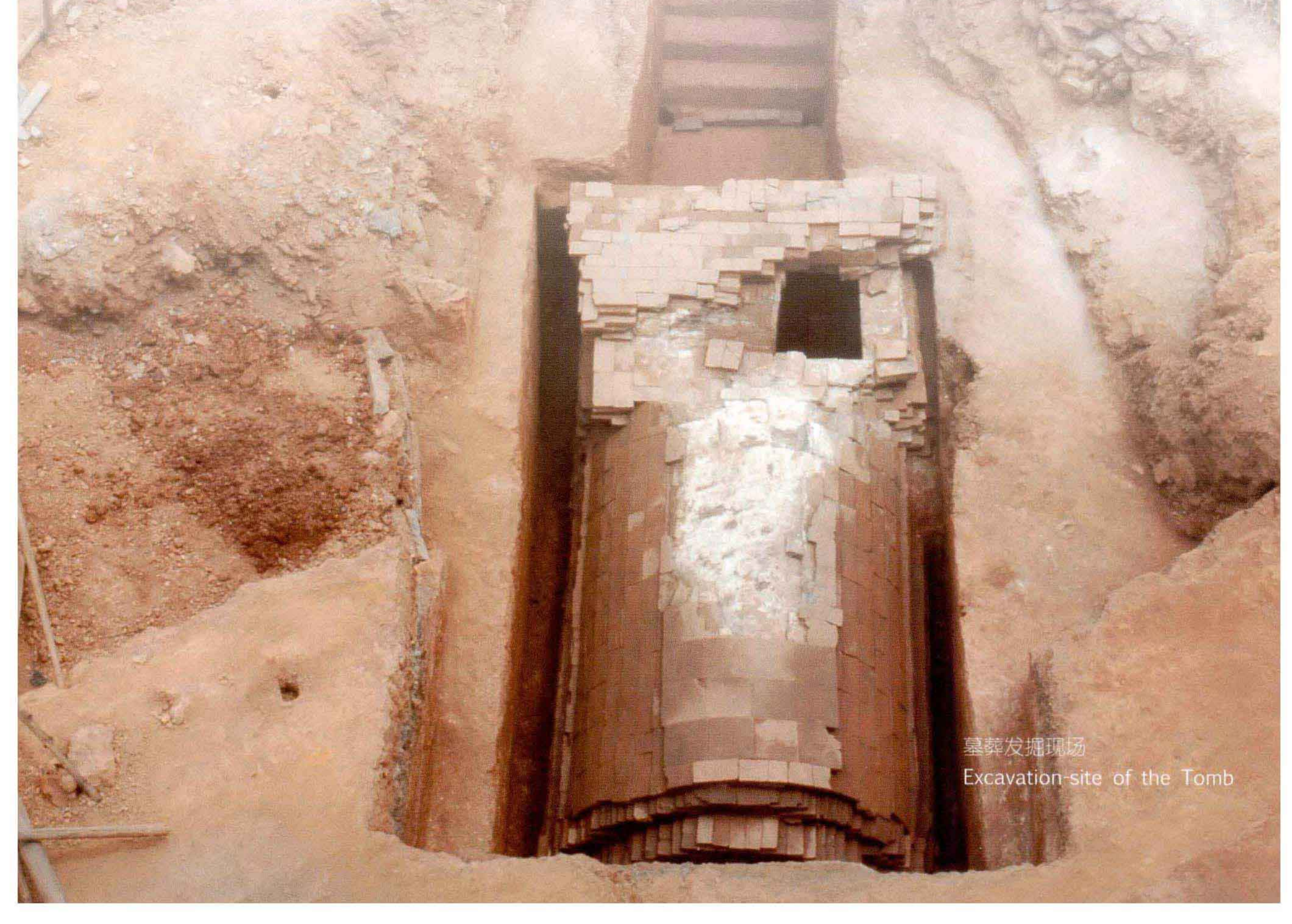
In March to August 2010, the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, the Xiangtan Municipal Museum and the History College of Wuhan University sent out the Changsha Tongguan-yao Archaeological Team to excavate the Tongguan-yao Tanjiapo-1 dragon kiln-site (Y38). The site was scientifically excavated in 1983, when a furnace and the remains of some workshops were revealed in the excavated area of 1,075 sq m. In the present work, the excavators brought to light 28 spots of vestiges related to porcelain production, including clay excavating, washing and storing pits and winch pits, as well as the remains of a workshop, a cooking range, a backing furnace, glaze holding vats and an artifacts-loading and -unloading mobile platform. These cultural relics rather completely display the then technological process of porcelain production. Among the abundantly unearthed objects are saggars, saggar covers, tri-legged spurs, wheel tyres, bowls of wheel axles, molds and various porcelain products, such as bowls, small cups, small dishes, pots, jars, boxes, pillows, *yu* liquid vessels, washers, basins, incense burners, spittoons, vases, lamp bowls, candlesticks, cups, saucers and animal sculptures.

湖南桂阳 刘家岭宋代壁画墓

MURAL TOMB OF THE SONG PERIOD AT LIUJIALING IN GUIYANG, HUNAN

2010年7月，湖南省文物考古研究所对桂阳县城西刘家岭的一座砖室墓进行了抢救性发掘。

该墓为一座土坑竖穴券顶砖室墓，墓葬上部残留10～40厘米厚的封土。墓坑内填土可分4层，为一层石灰夹赭色黏土的三合土和一层纯净的赭色黏土交替填筑。整座墓通长约13米，坐南朝北，由墓道、甬道、墓室三部分组成。墓道为土坑竖穴，墓道底部后段平坦。在距甬道约2.4米位置两侧各有一柱洞。由柱洞位置往前可见七级台阶。墓室后端的土壁墓圹保存尚较完整，墓口下有生土台阶，生土台阶以内的墓圹内砖构甬道和墓室。甬道为南北向券顶，甬道内靠近墓室门前有砖砌供案，两侧壁下部各有两个小龛。在墓道与甬道、甬道与墓室之间都有墓门。墓室为东西向券顶。墓室后端下部砌一大龛，前端墓门



墓葬发掘现场
Excavation site of the Tomb



墓室及砖椁
Tomb Chamber and Interior Brick Structure



墓室前端壁画
Mural at the Front End of the Tomb Chamber



墓室后端壁画
Mural at the Rear End of the Tomb Chamber



墓室后端壁龛内随葬的釉陶器
Glazed Pottery in the Niche at the Rear End of the Tomb Chamber

两侧下部各一小龛，两长壁下部各6个小龛。

墓室内砌有棺床，棺床中心置棺，边缘用砖砌椁，棺与椁之间用石灰浆填充。棺朽甚。椁外粉刷桐油石灰，棺内人骨架保存尚好。墓主人性别为女性，年龄为40～44岁。

墓中出土随葬品不多，仅在甬道内的供案上放置陶熏、青白瓷杯各1件，墓室后端壁龛内放置釉陶堆纹罐、牛角坛各1件，砖椁后端顶部放置青瓷盏1件，棺内墓主人头端出土“千秋万岁”亚字方形铜镜一面，头骨两侧出土银簪2件、银钗1件以及银“开元通宝”冥币1枚。另外，在釉陶罐内、棺内及棺床上零散出土铜钱62枚。依钱文可分15种，除“崇宁重宝”为折十钱外，余均为小平钱。除“开元通宝”和“乾元重宝”为唐代铸造外，余均为北宋钱币。

该墓的主要收获是墓中的壁画和地画，其中尤以墓室壁画精美而丰富。壁画和地画都画在用石灰浆粉刷的地仗层上，地仗层厚约1厘米左右。壁画位于甬道的东、西两壁及墓室门两侧，墓室的四壁及券顶。地画位于墓室内棺床上。甬道壁画损坏较严重，壁画内容应为庖厨、备宴一类主题。墓室门两侧为门神。墓室壁画保存较好，在青龙、白虎下均为执兵器站立一排的18个武士。墓室北挡墓门两侧的下部各有一执仪仗的武士，其上沿门框呈弧形分布七个持笏仙姑。墓室南挡壁画内容的主题应为“引魂升天”图。墓室券顶壁画主要是牡丹、瑞草以及凤凰、鸟雀。

地画画在墓室内棺床上。其步骤是先在棺床上用石灰浆粉刷地仗层，然后在地仗层上绘画，绘好后在画上涂抹一层油脂。然后在油脂上浇灌一层4厘米厚的石灰浆，棺木置于石灰浆上。地画以缠枝花草绘出边框，边框内主题纹饰为两个



釉陶牛角坛

Glazed Pot Decorated with Ox-horn-shaped Hooks



陶熏炉

Pottery Incense-burner

相连的菱形开光，菱格内画凤凰和双狮衔球。

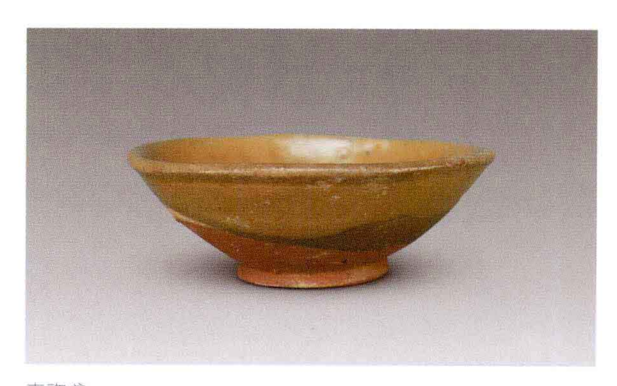
关于墓葬年代，只能通过出土钱币作一个大致推断。“崇宁重宝”是钱币中铸行年代最晚者，铸造于北宋徽宗崇宁年间（1102～1106年），属于北宋晚期。从而我们可以确定该墓的年代上限不会超过1102年。墓中不见“崇宁”以后的北宋钱币和南宋钱币，或可昭示此墓的下葬年代距“崇宁重宝”铸行流通后不久。

（谭远辉）



釉陶堆纹罐

Glazed Jar with Appliqué Design



青瓷盏

Small Celadon Cup



“千秋万岁”铜镜

Bronze Mirror with the Inscription “千秋万岁” (Longevity)

墓室西壁青龙
Green Dragon on the Western Wall of the Tomb Chamber

墓室东壁白虎
White Tiger on the Eastern Wall of the Tomb Chamber

In July 2010, the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology carried out a salvage excavation at Liujialing in Guiyang County to explore a mural tomb. This is an earthen pit with a vaulted brick chamber. It faces to the north and consists of a passage, a corridor and a chamber, measuring about 13m in total length. The interior is painted with murals rich in content and fine in workmanship. In the corridor, the eastern wall is painted with maids, the western wall with the preparing scene of a banquet, and the two sides of the tomb-gate with door-gods. In the chamber, the White Tiger, Green Dragon and processional warriors are painted on the eastern and western walls, tablet-holding female immortals are depicted walking ahead of two warriors with processional implements, a picture of leading spirits to Heaven is spread at the rare end, and peony, auspicious herbs, phoenixes and double birds are described on the vault. Moreover, the brick coffin-platform also bears a mural with phoenixes and double lions holding a ball as the main subject. The tomb-owner is a 40 to 44 years old woman. Judged by the unearthed coins, the tomb must go back to the late Northern Song Period.



墓室西壁武士仪仗图

Processional Warriors Painted on the Western Wall of the Tomb Chamber



墓室前端持笏仙姑图

Tablet Holding Female Immortals at the Frontal End of the Tomb Chamber



墓室后端壁画（局部）

Mural at the Rear End of the Tomb Chamber (detail)



墓室内地画

Painting on the Floor of the Tomb Chamber

陕西蓝田
北宋吕氏家族墓园

LÜ LINEAGE TOMB-GARDEN OF THE NORTHERN SONG PERIOD IN LANTIAN, SHAANXI

吕氏家族墓园位于陕西省蓝田县五里头村村西北的斜坡上，北依临潼山脉、南与白鹿塬隔灞水相望，东靠终南山，西邻骊山，与吕氏家族世代居住点一桥村仅2.5公里之遥。自2006年至今，陕西省考古研究院和西安市文物保护考古所在此进行考古发掘。四年中我们对墓园兆沟、墓葬群、家庙遗址进行了勘探与发掘。

兆沟是墓园的边沿与护卫设施，自东、西、北三面将墓葬群、神道、家庙环绕其中。原兆沟开口宽约5米左右，现存最深处1.1米，有水流冲击及细沙沉积遗存。

墓葬群位于园内正中偏北，共计29座，其中成人墓葬20座、婴幼儿墓葬9座，方向北偏东30°～40°不等，深8.5～15.5米。均为竖穴墓道、平顶或拱顶土洞墓室。成人墓葬可分为5种形制，即单室、前后双室、并列双室、主室代侧室、单前室双后室。以第五种形制最具特色。

墓葬出土器物共计600余件组，包括陶、瓷、石、铜、铁、锡、金、银、漆、骨、珠贝类，皆为实用器。瓷器数量多、品相好，以陕西铜川耀州窑青釉瓷为主，兼有定窑、建窑、景德镇湖田窑产品。石器按质地亦可分为两类。骊山石器极具地域特点，其他石料制品有青石磬、歙砚、贺兰石砚、白石狮镇、白玉笛、豹斑石平底钵等。铜器中古器物与仿古器有鼎、簋等。锡器绝大部分损毁严重，从器形看，主要用做茶具、餐具、香具。金银器较少，以女子妆盒为主。水晶饰品一套，包括鱼形挂坠、水滴形耳饰。



吕氏家族墓园地理位置示意图
Schematic Map of the Lü Lineage Tomb-garden

吕氏家庙遗址位于五里头小学校内，共清理具有叠压关系的房屋基址7层。其中第7层房屋为北宋遗存，应为吕氏兄弟所建家庙“吕氏庵云阁寺”故址。它建在东西长16、南北宽12.5、高0.8米的夯土台上，现残留柱础两排，五开间式，台下散布大量建筑构件。遗址南、北皆设通道，南部破坏严重，北部为斜坡式，两边残留石像生摆放遗迹，乃神道始端。

29座墓葬共出土砖、石墓志铭24方（合）。通过对墓志的初步研究得悉，其家族世居汲郡，先祖为殷人姜尚，封地于汲郡，国号

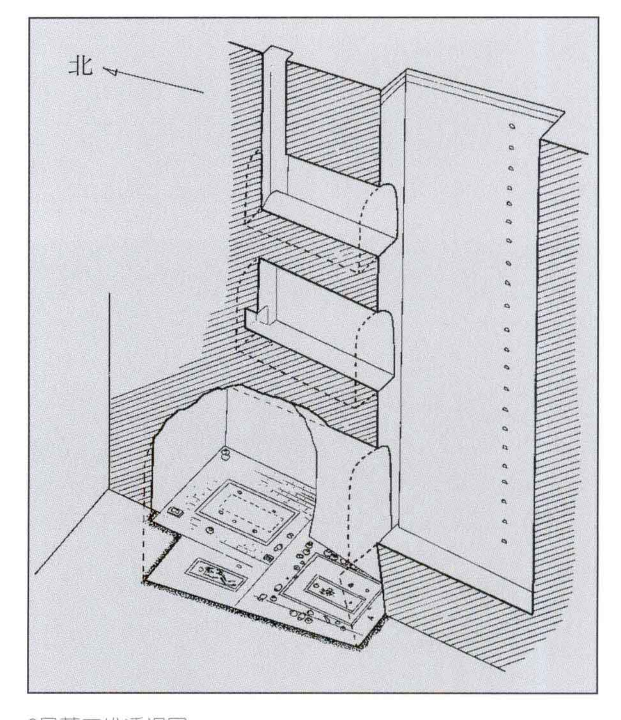
北宋吕氏家庙遗址
Lü Lineage Ancestral Temple-site of the Northern Song Period

吕，故又名吕尚。太公归周改封齐。五代时同为一祖，后派而为三，号“三院吕氏”。依据出土墓志，可排列出蓝田吕氏家族谱系表。根据墓志记载，北宋蓝田吕氏在陕西境内先后共设两座墓园。骊山西塬墓地位居临潼县龚吕村南，东距太尉塬墓地25公里，由此地沿古道绕过西塬顺灞河而上，便抵蓝田五里头。

吕氏家族太尉塬墓园是迄今已发掘的最完整的古代家族墓园，墓葬群以墓园中轴线为准，纵向排列关系，为“长子长孙”系列。从早到晚墓葬深度递增，墓葬形制趋于复杂。出土墓志为家族墓地排列、家族发展提供了第一手资料。志文中还涉及北宋吏制、科举、文坛名士等诸多方面，是研究北宋政治制度、意识形态、社会生活的重要依据。

吕氏太尉塬墓园东2.5公里处为吕氏家族世代居住地桥村，村内200多户吕氏村民皆是北宋蓝田吕氏后人，这种千年来居住点与墓地距离近而且关系明确，亲情延续不断的家族在国内尚为首例。

（张　蕴　王久刚　卫　峰　刘思哲）



2号墓三维透视图
Three-dimensional Perspective Drawing of Tomb No.2



墓葬出土瓷器
Porcelain from Tombs



墓葬出土瓷器
Porcelain from Tombs



墓葬出土瓷器
Porcelain from Tombs



墓葬出土白石狮形镇
Lion-shaped White Stone Weight from a Tomb



墓葬出土豹斑玉石钵
Stone *Bo* Bowl with Leopard-spots Pattern from a Tomb



墓葬出土水晶饰件
Crystal Ornaments from Tombs



墓葬出土锡器
Tin Artifacts from Tombs



墓葬出土铜簋
Bronze *Gui* Food Container from a Tomb



墓葬出土铜鼎
Bronze *Ding* Tripod from a Tomb



墓葬出土铜鼎
Bronze *Ding* Tripod from a Tomb

This tomb-garden lies in Lantian County, Shaanxi Province. In 2006 to early 2011, the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology prospected and excavated there the border ditches, tombs and ancestral temple-site. The border ditches extend on the western, northern and eastern sides, skirting the tombs, spirit road and ancestral temple. The tombs are located a little to the north of the center, totaling 20 adult and 9 children burials, all caved graves with a shaft passage each. The unearthed grave goods number over 600 pieces/sets, which fall into pottery, porcelain, stone, bronze, iron, tin, gold, silver, lacquered, bone and gem artifacts, all practical articles, as well as 24 items of brick and stone epitaphs. The ancestral temple-site is situated in the primary school of Wulitou Village. It consists of the remains of 14 houses, which feature clear stratigraphic superposition and in date can be distinctly traced from modern times through the Northern Song Period. This is the most complete ancient lineage tomb-garden so far excavated. With its orderly arranged tombs, rich and exquisite funeral objects and clear relationship with the residential area, the tomb-garden provided important material data for studying the Lü lineage.

内蒙古巴林左旗辽祖陵黑龙门址和四号建筑基址

HEILONGMEN GATE-SITE AND NO.4 BUILDING-FOUNDATION IN THE YELÜABAOJI MAUSOLEUM GARDEN OF THE LIAO PERIOD IN BAIRIN LEFT BANNER, INNER MONGOLIA

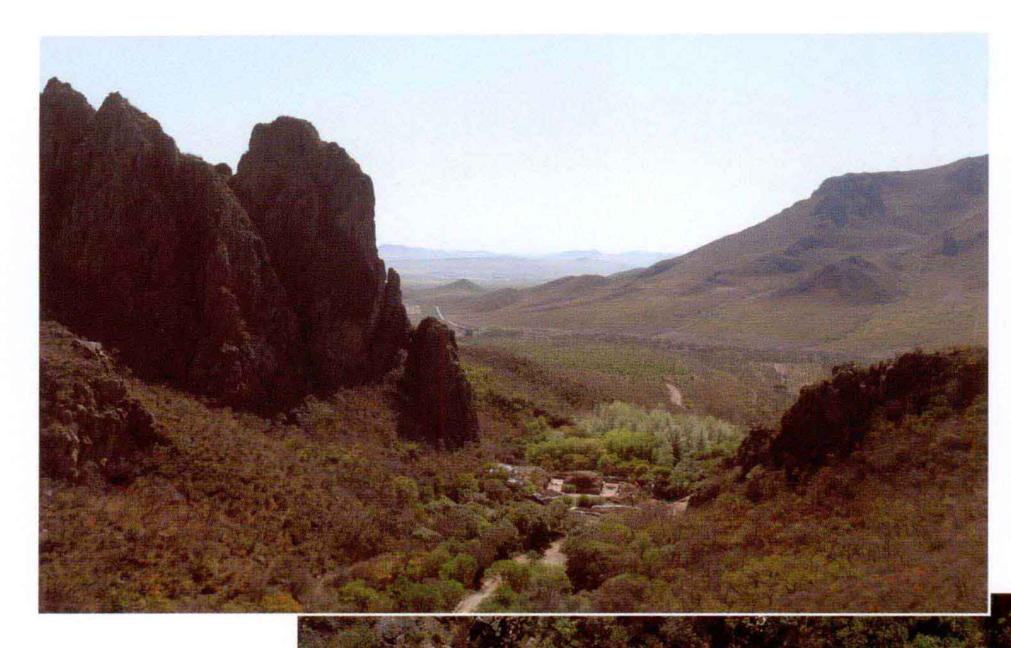
辽祖陵位于内蒙古巴林左旗查干哈达苏木石房子嘎查西北的山谷中，东南有奉陵邑祖州城。祖陵是辽代开国皇帝耶律阿保机的陵寝之地，始建于天显二年（927年），毁于天庆十年（1120年）。从2007年起，中国社会科学院考古研究所内蒙古第二工作队和内蒙古文物考古研究所组成联合考古队，对辽祖陵遗址进行考古发掘。2010年7～10月，我们发掘了黑龙门址（即一号门址）和四号建筑基址，取得了重大收获。

祖陵陵园四面环山，仅在临近祖州城的东南方向有一个狭窄的通道，筑有一个陵门(一号门址)，即《辽史》所载之“黑龙门”。黑龙门由门道、墩台（或称隔墙）、陵墙、慢道、涵道等和高大的城楼建筑组成，保存较为完整。城门两侧连有夯土陵墙，东陵墙内侧（北面）有慢道，门道、墩台和陵墙上面均有高大的城楼建筑。

黑龙门整体略呈“凹”字形，城门部分窄于两侧陵墙，为一门三道建筑，现存东、中两个门道，保存较好。二门道均采用梁架木结构，进深约18.6米，东西两侧下铺有石地栿，其上置木地栿，木地栿上有卯口，上插13或14根排叉柱。门道中部有保存完好的将军石和门砧石，原来应设双扇版门。门道内地面残存烧毁的木质建筑构件和铁门钉、铁铺首衔环等。东门道东西宽4.68米，地面主体铺平砖，门砧石南侧残存三排细石板，北部东侧地面发现车辙遗迹。门道南口外有五边形坡状慢道。中门道大体居于整个陵门豁口的中央，中部东西宽为5米。地面均铺长方形沟纹砖。南口慢道形制同东门道。西门道已被现代冲沟所破坏殆尽。

黑龙门发现两个墩台。墩台主体为夯土，南北外侧下部为包石，上部为包砖。东墩台保存较好，南北长18.3、东西宽13.1～14.1米，南侧通高达7.58米，顶面距两侧门道中部地面高5.7米。城门两侧均筑有高大的陵墙，内为夯土和石块，南北两侧均有包石。西墙顶已破坏，基础宽约24米；东墙北侧与自然山体相连。东陵墙北侧有慢道通往陵墙上。东陵墙上残存一座面阔三间、进深三间的建筑，开间宽度不一。在东侧墩台和东侧陵墙的顶部，都发现有覆盆式石柱础和砖瓦残块，表明当时上面都应有高大的木构城楼建筑。从原地面上残木构件和大量灰烬推定，祖陵陵门上的木构建筑毁于大火。

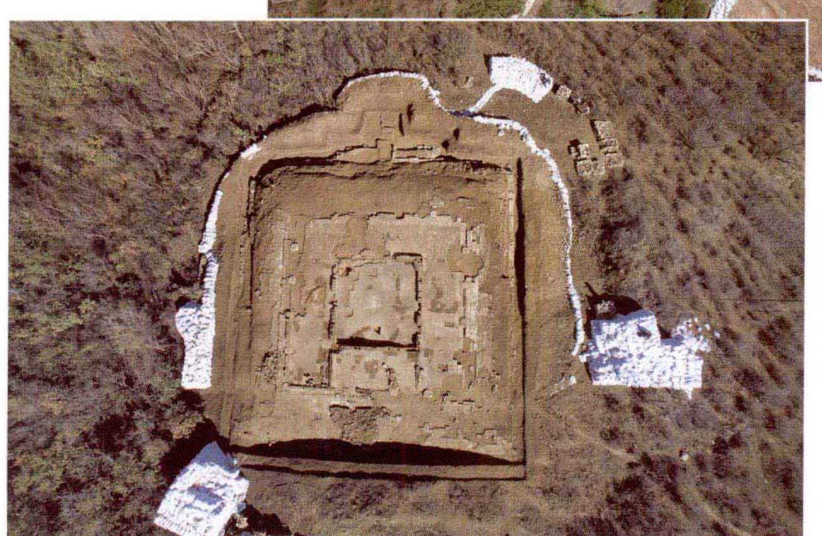
四号建筑基址位于一号陪葬墓的东南位，应是其“献殿”性质的建筑基址。基址台基平面呈近方形，南北面阔23、东西进深24.7米。东、南、北面均有包砖。建筑坐西朝东，面阔五间，进深五间，地面铺方砖，四周共有20个覆盆式柱础石。建筑址正中有一个长方形内室（F1），门道朝东，东西进深7.1、南北面阔6.6米。地面铺砌有席纹的方砖，四面有砖墙，墙内外均刷有白灰面。墙内有柱洞，底置础石。内室（F1）后面还有一个四面有墙闭合的小室（F4），建筑址南北两侧西数第三个覆盆式柱础与内室（F1）南北



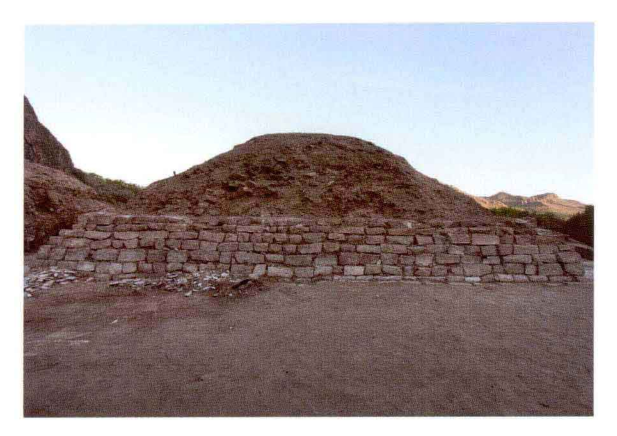
黑龙门远景（北–南）
A Distant View of the Heilongmen Gate (photo from north to south)



黑龙门址俯瞰（上为南）
A Vertical View of the Heilongmen Gate-site (upper: south)



四号建筑基址俯瞰（上为东）
A Vertical View of No.4 Building-foundation (upper：east)



黑龙门东墩台（隔墙）遗迹（北−南）
Remains of the Eastern Platform of the Heilongmen Gate (photo from north to south)



黑龙门东墙上的建筑基址（东−西）
Building-foundation on the Eastern Wall of the Heilongmen Gate (photo from east to west)



黑龙门东门道及慢道（南−北）
Eastern Gateway and Ramps of the Heilongmen Gate (photo from south to north)



黑龙门东门道内出土的壁画残片
Fragments of Mural Unearthed from the Eastern Gateway of the Heilongmen Gate

墙间，各有一道南北向隔墙，又形成2个独立单元（F3和F5）。余下空间呈倒“凹”字形，属于建筑的前堂部分（F2）。

四号建筑基址内部房屋布局结构独特，特点鲜明。建筑址周边为台明部分。基址东面中间略偏南处修筑长慢道。慢道东西长8.8、宽1.34米，残存3级台阶。慢道最东端为砖砌六边形基座，内填黄褐色土。慢道西部砌有一个南北向的长方形台面。其中南侧台面的边缘发现一个小坑（编号K1），出土了一组保存完好的器物（瓷器2、铜器2、铁器3），是较为重要的发现。基址少见遗物，多是纹样各异的瓦当等建筑构件。本次考古发掘的成果，是辽代考古十分重要的发现之一。

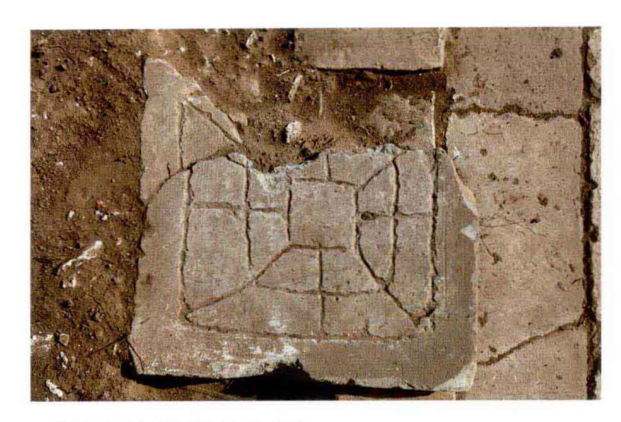
（董新林　塔　拉　肖淮雁　康立君）



黑龙门中门道上的将军石、门砧石和木构件（北−南）
Semi-circular Flat Stone, Stone Door-bases and Wooden Structural Members on the Middle Gateway of the Heilongmen Gate (photo from north to south)



四号建筑基址东侧慢道（上为东）
Ramp on the Eastern Side of the No.4 Building-foundation (upper: east)



四号建筑基址西侧出土的方砖
Square Brick Unearthed from the Western Side of the No.4 Building-foundation



四号建筑基址东慢道南侧出土的带孔铜器和黑釉罐
Perforated Bronze Object and Black-glazed Jar Unearthed from the Southern Side of the Eastern Ramp of the No.4 Building-foundation

In July to October 2010, the Institute of Archaeology, CASS excavated the Heilongmen Gate-site (No.1 gate-site) and No.4 building-foundation in the Yelüabaoji Mausoleum Garden of the Liao Period. This is the first time archaeologists have made scientific excavation on a gate-site of the Liao Imperial Mausoleum-garden. The Heilongmen Gate consists of a gate-passage, platforms, mausoleum walls, ramps, etc. Its main body must have been a building with one gate and three ways, which left over the eastern and middle ways in rather good condition. All the gateways are beam-frame wooden structures, whose western and eastern sides are formed of wooden pillars erected on the foundations built of stone ground-beams and wooden ones in the lower and upper layers respectively. The No.4 building-foundation is located southeast of the No.1 auxiliary tomb and may have been a "memorial pavilion." It faces to the east, occupies an area of 5X5 bays and has a square-brick-paved floor. The inside rooms are distinctively laid out. On the southern side of the ramps, Pit K1 yielded a group of important objects. With the unique building technology of its foundations, the Heilongmen Gate opened the architectural style characteristic of the Liao Period, which, along with the good condition of its main body, the site provided valuable data for archaeological studies of ancient city gates.



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation



四号基址出土瓦当
Tile-end from the No.4 Building-foundation

山东菏泽元代沉船

YUAN PERIOD SHIPWRECK IN HEZE, SHANDONG

2010年9月17日，在山东省菏泽市国贸中心建筑工地发现了一艘古代沉船。山东省文物考古研究所与菏泽市文物处联合组成考古队，对沉船进行了考古发掘。沉船及周围出土了大量珍贵文物，均属元代或元代以前，因此，初步将该船的沉没年代定为元代。该沉船出土元代瓷器数量之丰富、包含的窑口之多，特别是出土青花梅瓶，在全国亦属罕见。

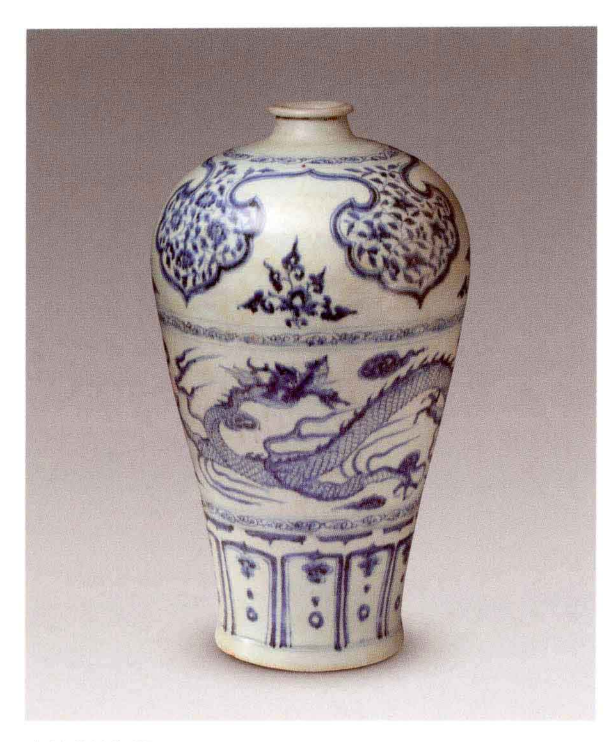


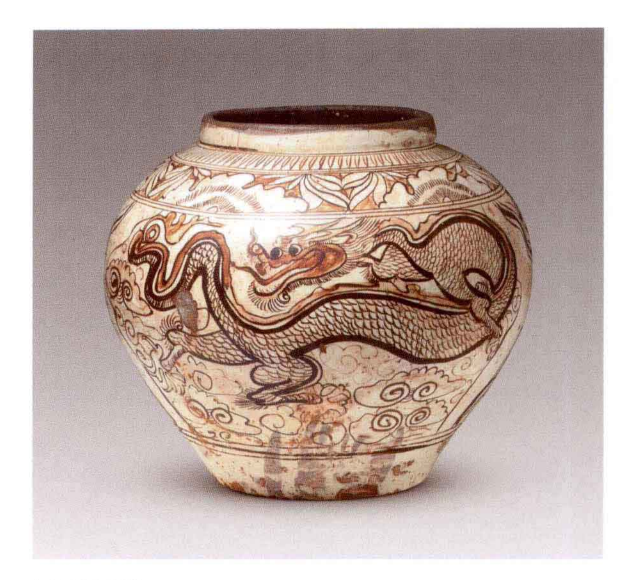
沉船发掘现场

Excavation-site of the Shipwreck

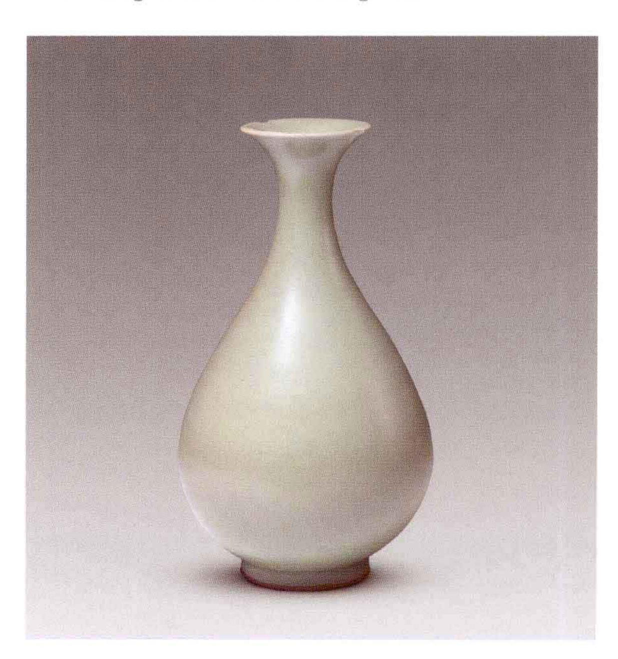
发现的沉船为一木质内河船，船头向北。由于保存环境的不同，船的左侧木质已腐朽，底部及右侧保存基本完好，可以复原。船体残长21、宽4.82、高1.8米，除去船头、船尾独立船舱外，共分为10个船舱，大小不等，宽在1.3～1.8米之间。根据出土遗物及有关专家的推定，一至二舱是船员休息的地方，出土有酒器等；三至七舱为货舱；八舱为主人休息的地方；九舱为就餐的舱，许多精美的文物大多出土于该舱内；十舱为厨房舱，出土大量炊具。

为了解整个沉船及周围的堆积情况，我们将沉船周围的剖面整个清理出来。从剖面看，沉船上下的堆积为细沙层与薄淤泥层相间的堆积，为水相沉


青花龙纹梅瓶
Blue and White Prunus Vase with Dragon Design


褐彩龙凤罐
Brown Dragon and Phoenix Design Jar


刻花龙纹盘
Incised Dragon Design Plate

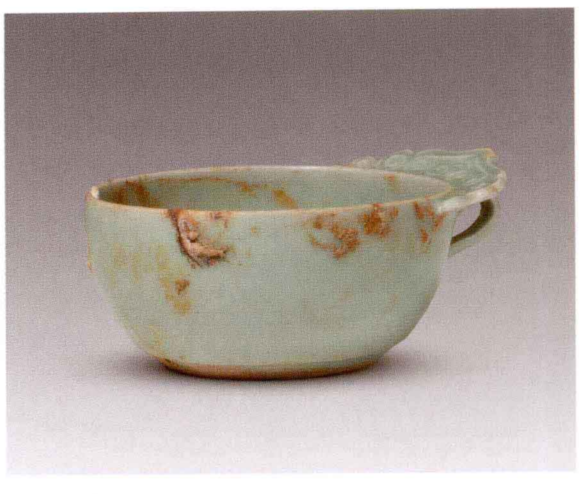

青釉玉壶春瓶
Green-glazed Pear-shaped Vase

积。我们请北京大学以及青岛海洋学院的专家到现场对剖面进行了分析，他们认为，从沉船周围的堆积情况看，当时这个地方为河流，水流方向为东北—西南向，这与沉船的方向基本一致。由此可以断定，该船为在内河上行驶的船只。此后，我们又邀请了造船史方面的专家及当地造船厂的技术人员到现场，对造船工艺进行研究。他们认为，该船不是当地制造的船只，而应是河南洛阳以西地区的船只。该船的右侧曾遭到撞击，因此，该船应是在行驶过程中遭到撞击沉没的。

到目前为止，沉船内及周围共出土文物110余件。包括瓷器、陶器、漆器、铜器、铁器、木器、漆器、石器、玉器、锡器、金饰等。出土文物中，瓷器有60余件，器类有景德镇窑的青花梅瓶、盘、高足碗（杯）、影青玉壶春瓶、青釉高足碗等，龙泉窑的青釉盘，钧窑的天蓝色盏托，



青釉印花牡丹盘
Green-glazed Plate with Printed Peony Design



青瓷单耳杯
Single-handled Celadon Cup



青瓷壶
Celadon Pot



堆塑龙纹高足杯
High-stemmed Cup with Appliquéd Dragon Design



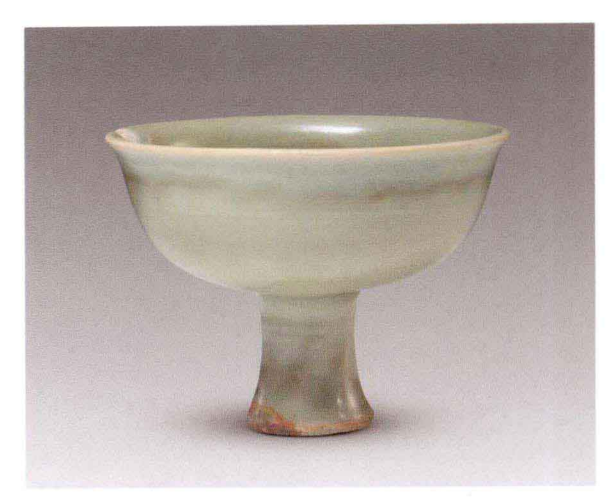
花口高足杯
Lobed-mouthed High-stemmed Cup



青花高足杯
Blue and White High-stemmed Cup



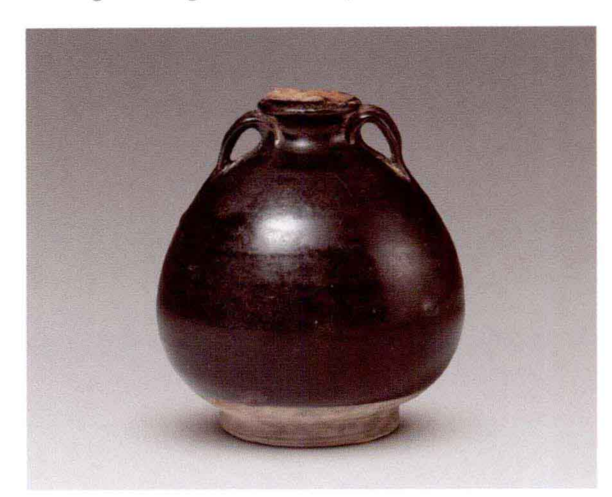
青花盘
Blue and White Plate



青釉高足杯
Green-glazed High-stemmed Cup



钧窑盏托
Jun-yao Saucer



酱釉双耳罐
Brown-glazed Double-handled Jar



镶嵌绿松石的金耳坠
Turquoise-inlaid Gold Earrings



荷叶玉洗
Lotus-leaf-shaped Jade Washer



寿山石雕伏虎罗汉
Shoushan Stone Carved Tiger-subduing Arhat



寿山石雕伏龙罗汉
Shoushan Stone Carved Dragon-subduing Arhat



祭祀用的石牌
Stone Tablet of Sacrificial Use

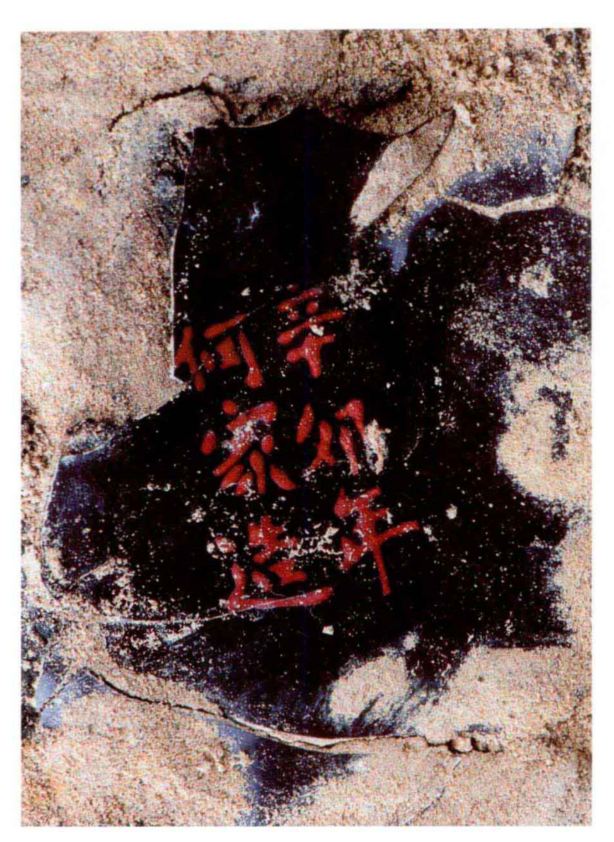
磁州窑的褐釉龙凤纹罐等。还有其他窑系的白瓷、青瓷碗、罐、盆、黑釉罐、酱釉双耳罐、缸等。陶器有罐、盆等。铜器有铃、鹤、勺、鼎、秤盘、秤砣、烛台、铜钱、网坠、铜饰件等。铁器有带鋬锅、釜、灯座、环、铁钉等。木器有桌、盒、盆、网尺篦、笔架、镊子、尺子、刨子及其他木构件。漆器有漆盒等，其中一件漆器上写有“辛卯年，何家制”。此外，石器有寿山石伏龙、伏虎罗汉、石灯、砚台、牌位、牌位座等，玉器有荷叶形玉洗等，锡器有锡壶等，金器有两件镶绿松石耳坠。其他遗物有粮食颗粒、动物骨骼等。

该沉船保存基本完整，为研究元代木船的形制及制作工艺提供了实物标本。沉船发现在运河与黄河连接的河道内，为研究菏泽地区的漕运史、元代运河航运等提供了资料。沉船发现于现代城市内，对研究菏泽地区古代环境变迁具有重要意义。古船所携文物类型丰富，器形精美，对研究元代上层社会文化生活与社会习俗具有重要价值。

（王守功　张启龙）



漆盒盖局部
Detail of a Lacquered Box-lid



漆碗底部的书写文字（辛卯年何家造）
Ink-written Inscription "辛卯年何家造" (Made by He in Xinmao Year) on the Bottom of a Lacquered Bowl

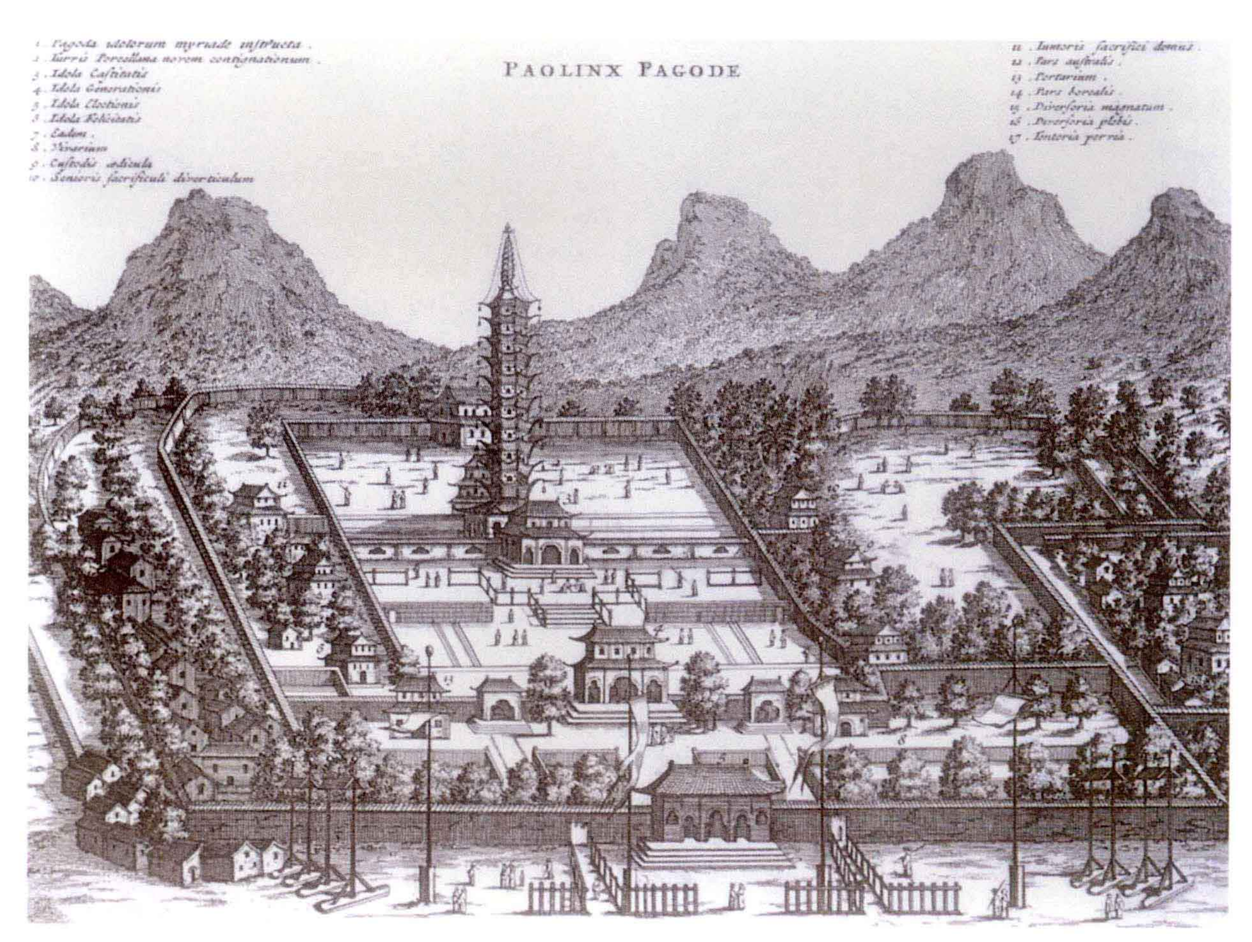
In September 2010, the Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology discovered a Yuan Period shipwreck in Heze City proper. The ship body measures 21m in remaining length, 4.82m in width and 1.8m in height. The interior is divided into ten cabins varied in size. The wooden structure on the left side has badly rotted away, while the bottom and right side are in better condition. From the ship and its vicinity, cultural relics were yielded above 110, including porcelain, pottery, lacquered, bronze, iron, wooden, stone, jade, tin, and ornamental gold objects. The porcelain is made in the Jingdezhen, Longquan and Jun factories and falls into the types of vase, dish, bowl, high-stemmed cup, saucer, jar, basin, urn, etc. Large in number, rich in variety and fine in quality, these artifacts have rare counterparts among the previous finds of the same classes. The present discovery furnished material data to studies of the shape and making technology of Yuan wooden ships. In addition, as the shipwreck is discovered in the Grand Canal section joining the Yellow River, the excavation has important significance to researching into the history of canal transport and the ancient environmental change of the Heze region, as well as the Grand Canal in the Yuan Period.

南京大报恩寺遗址北区考古发掘

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION IN THE NORTHERN AREA OF GREAT BAO'EN TEMPLE-SITE IN NANJING

大报恩寺遗址位于江苏省南京市城南古长干里地区，遗址得名于明代的皇家寺院——大报恩寺。鼎盛时期，大报恩寺的范围北抵秦淮河，南至雨花台，西临雨花路，东至明代俞通海墓园，总面积约25万平方米。

大报恩寺是佛教史上的重要寺院，自东吴至清末的1600年间屡经毁建。东吴时期，此处就出现了佛教精舍和阿育王塔。东晋、南朝时期，长干寺继之而起。东晋孝武帝宁康年间，高僧慧达在寺内发现佛祖真身舍利以及发、爪等物。由此，长干寺被尊为东土十九份真身舍利瘗藏地之一。北宋大中祥符年间，高僧可政得到宋真



清初荷兰使团绘制的大报恩寺图

Great Bao'en Temple Drawn by the Holland Mission to China in the Early Qing Period

大报恩寺遗址北区鸟瞰（下为北）
A Bird's-eye View of the Northern Area of Great Bao'an Temple (lower: north)



香水河桥
Xiangshui River Bridge



大殿北半部
Northern Half of the Great Pavilion

宗的支持，在南朝长干寺的旧址上重建寺院，并新建九层佛塔。该塔初名“真身塔”，后由真宗赐名为“圣感舍利塔”。北宋天禧二年（1018年），真宗下诏，将长干寺改名“天禧寺”。明永乐六年（1408年），天禧寺毁于火。永乐十年（1412年），明成祖朱棣命工部重建，“准宫阙规制”，并改名为“大报恩寺”。

明代大报恩寺规模巨大，总体上分为南、北两大相对独立的区域。北区为寺院的主体，主要宗教性建筑皆分布在这一区域。大报恩寺北区的建筑沿中轴线分布，依次设置金刚殿（山门）—香水河桥—天王殿—大殿—琉璃塔—观音殿—法堂。在中轴线两侧还设置了御碑亭、油库、祖师殿、伽兰殿、画廊等。南区主要是管理机构、生活配套设施所在地。清末，大报恩寺毁于太平天国兵火。

塔基和地宫
Stupa-foundation and Crypt



清理后的宣德御碑
Excavated Imperial Stele of the Ming Xuande Reign



水池与排水暗渠
Pool and Covered Drain

自2007年2月起，为配合南京“大报恩寺遗址公园”的建设，南京市博物馆组织考古队，对该遗址北区进行全面发掘，至2010年11月田野工作基本结束。通过4年的发掘，共完成发掘面积3.6万平方米。

我们在中轴线上先后清理出香水河桥、御道、天王殿、大殿、琉璃塔、观音殿、法堂等主



铁函以及石函的底座
Pedestal of a Stone Case Containing an Iron Box



七宝阿育王塔
King Asoka Pagoda

要建筑，在中轴线两侧先后发掘了永乐、宣德两座御碑亭、油库、伽兰殿、画廊、香水河道、排水涵洞、水井等建筑和设施。目前的大报恩寺北区，除了山门、祖师殿因被大体量现代建筑占压、未能发掘外，其他明代主要建筑全部得到发掘清理，其独特的"中"字形分布格局得到较充分地揭示。发掘表明，大报恩寺的建设充分体现了"准宫阙规制"的特点，是皇宫建设标准与寺院宗教功能相结合的产物，对于研究明代官式建筑和寺院建筑皆具有重要价值。

琉璃塔是大报恩寺中最著名的单体建筑，被誉为"浮图之冠"。此次发掘，在大报恩寺北区中轴线之最高点发现了一座塔基，并在塔基中部发现了地宫。地宫出土文物表明，塔基和地宫始建于北宋大中祥符四年（1011年），原属北宋长干寺圣感塔。通过对大报恩寺北区的全面发掘，从该塔基所处的位置、地层关系以及与其他明代建筑的相互关系等来看，这处塔基和地宫虽然始建于北宋，但是在重建琉璃塔的过程中被完整沿用，即为明代琉璃塔的塔基与地宫。

北宋长干寺地宫的发掘是本次考古工作的重要成果。地宫深达6.74米，是目前发现的最深的佛塔地宫。地宫中出土了以佛顶真骨、感应舍利为核心、以七宝阿育王塔为代表的一大批极为珍贵的佛教文物，成为继法门寺地宫、雷峰塔地宫之后佛教考古的又一重要发现，在海内外引起了巨大的反响。



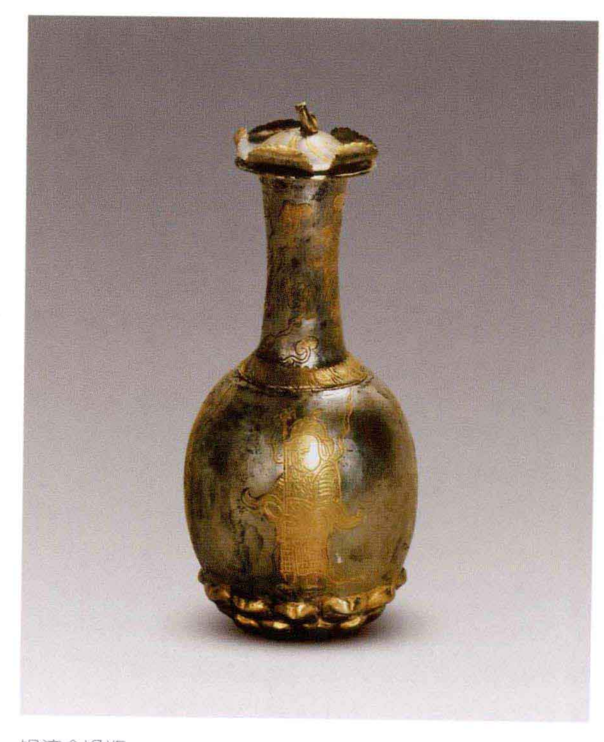
银椁
Silver Outer Coffin

（祁海宁　周保华　龚巨平）

金棺
Gold Coffin



琉璃净瓶
Lead-glazed Nectar Vessel



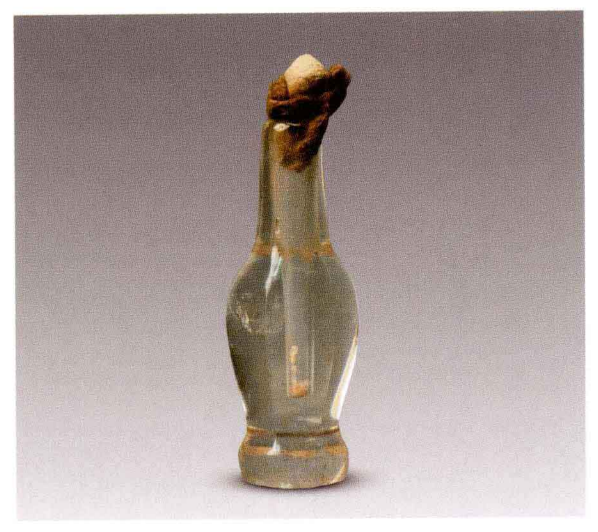
银鎏金净瓶
Gilt Silver Nestar Vessel



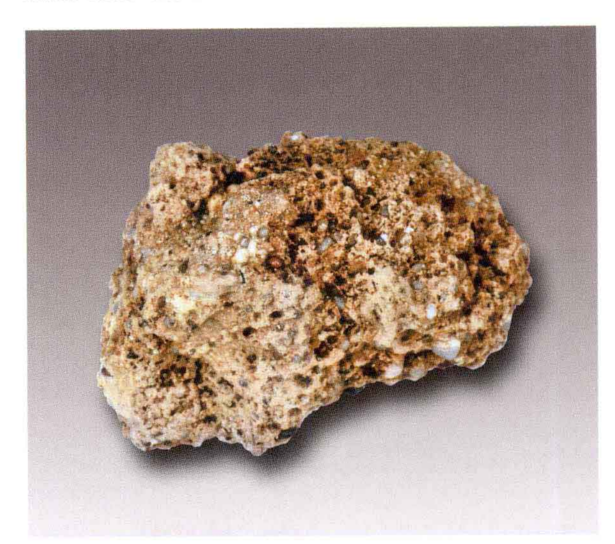
大银函
Large-sized Silver Case



鎏金小银函
Small-sized Gilt Silver Case



瘗藏于水晶瓶中的感应舍利
Sarira Preserved in a Crystal Vase



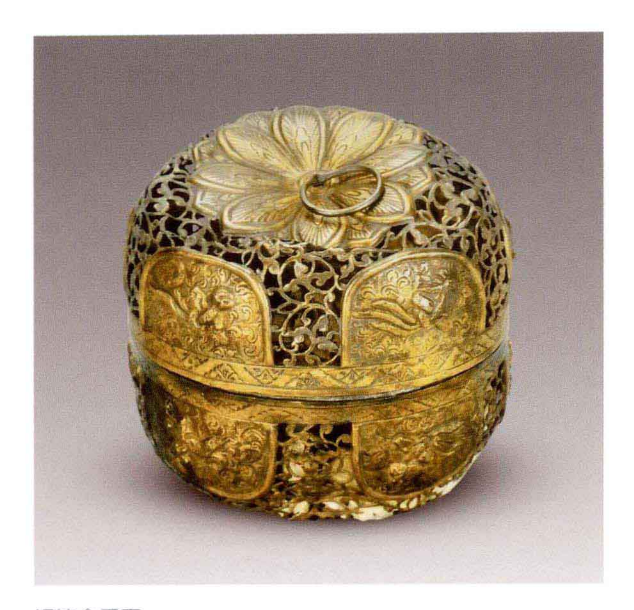
佛顶真骨舍利
Sakyamuni's Skull *Sarira*



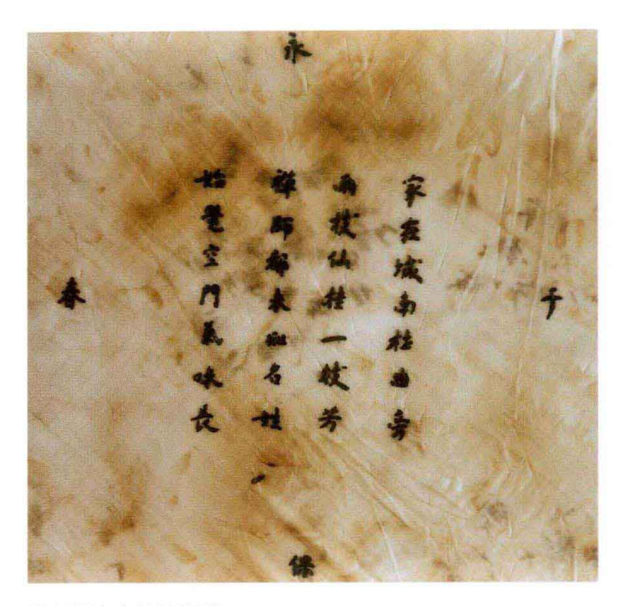
盛满香料的银鎏金香盒
Gilt Silver Box with Perfume

银鎏金香匙
Gilt Silver Perfume Spoon

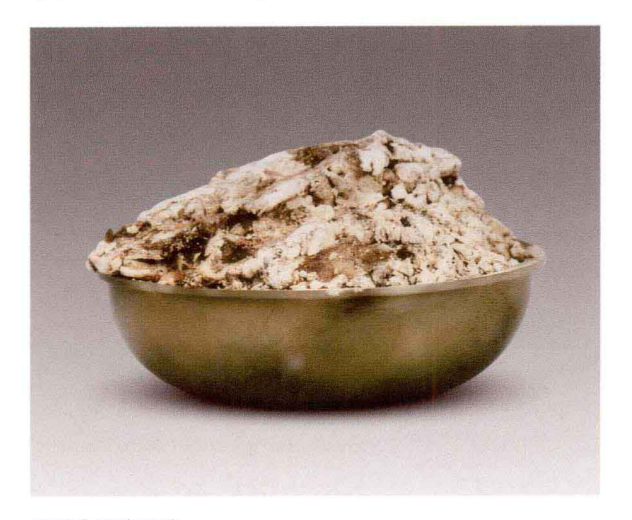
银鎏金莲花宝子香炉
Lotus-flower-shaped Gilt Silver Incense Burner



银鎏金香囊
Gilt Silver Perfume Bag



带刺绣文字的丝织品
Silk Textile with Embroidered Inscription



盛满乳香的玉碗
Jade Bowl with Frankincense



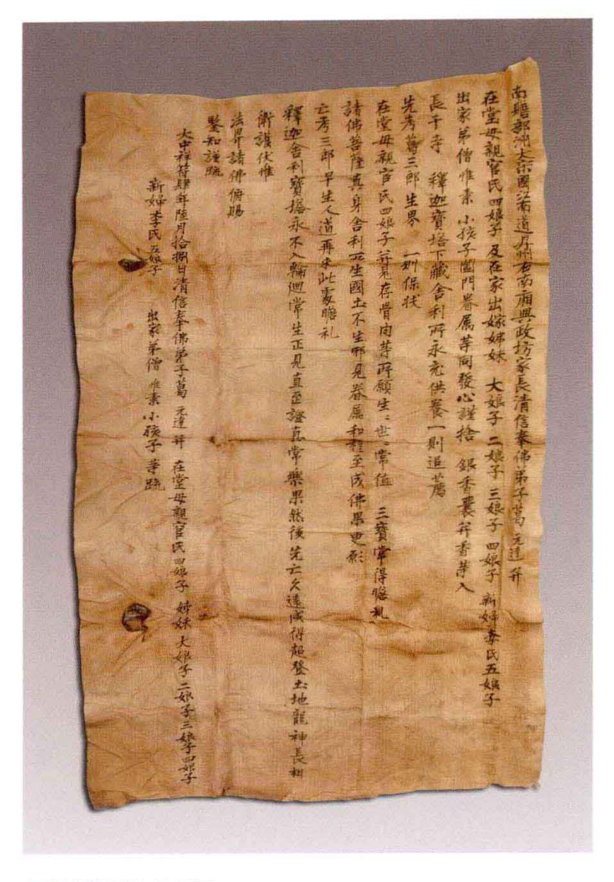
描金锦带
Silk Belt with Gold-drawn Design



白色琉璃杯
White-glazed Cup



水晶球与烟晶球
Crystal and Brown Crystal Balls



带墨书题记的丝织品
Ink-inscribed Silk Textile

石函北壁《金陵长干寺真身塔藏石函记》拓片局部
Rubbing of the Inscription on a Stone Case

The Great Bao'en Temple lies in the southern area of Nanjing City proper, Jiangsu. It is the imperial temple of the Ming Period, once called "Changgan" and "Tianxi" Temple. For 1,600 years from the Eastern Wu to the late Qing periods, it was destroyed and rebuilt many times, and reached its height in the Ming Period, occupying an area about 250,000 sq m in total. The building complex is divided into the southern and northern areas, the former functioning mainly as the worshipping section while the latter as the administrative and living-facilities parts. In February 2007 to November 2010, the Nanjing Municipal Museum carried out archaeological excavation in the northern area, which covered an area of 36,000 sq m. So far, the Ming Period major buildings in this area have been brought to light except for a few vestiges covered by modern structures. The whole temple is laid out like the character "中," and can be taken as a product of the combination of the imperial-palace architectural standard and the Buddhist-temple function. At the highest spot on the central axle of the northern area, the excavators revealed a stupa-foundation with a crypt in the center, which yielded numerous Buddhist relics of the Northern Song Period, including *sarira* and a gilt silver King Asoka pagoda. It indicates that the stupa-foundation and crypt were built in the Northern Song, when they belonged to the Shenggan Stupa in the Changgan Temple and was completely kept in the newly built lead-glaze-tiled pagoda of the Ming Period.

广东南澳Ⅰ号明代沉船

UNDER-WATER ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MING PERIOD SHIPWRECK "NAN'AO-I" IN GUANGDONG

南澳Ⅰ号位于广东省南澳县东南三点金海域的岛屿和半潮礁之间，距离南澳岛约2海里。2010年4月6日～7月20日，广东省文物考古研究所与中国文化遗产研究院联合组成水下考古发掘队，对沉船进行发掘。

发掘结果显示，船体的纵向长度约27米，最宽的隔舱长度7.5米。通过测量，船体纵轴方向为10°，横倾角度在8～13°。目前已初步完成沉船主体的测量、水下摄像、摄影、绘图工作。

已经确认的货舱达15个，其中N8附近几个舱的外舷有堆积厚度较浅的大量文物遗存，这说明，船体有可能发生过断裂，部分船货在沉没时被倾倒到船体外部。考古工作队采集、发掘出水了大量的陶瓷器、金属器等文物，经粗略统计，出水文物共有11000余件，其中瓷器过万件，金属器100余件。还有铜钱150余串，估计数量超过15000余枚。

本次发掘出水的比较特别的文物有青花开光五彩花卉纹碗、青花底款刻暗花白瓷碗、3件一套的套装青花瓷盖盒、五彩盖盒、白瓷盖盒、白瓷大盘、金属戒指、锡壶、木秤杆等。

南澳Ⅰ号的出水陶瓷器从胎质、釉色、器形、青花图案纹饰风格以及烧造工艺等方面判断，其年代为明代晚期嘉靖至万历年间，其来源很可能是中国东南沿海地区的民窑产品，包括江西景德镇民窑、福建漳州窑以及粤东梅州大埔和潮州饶平等地民窑。

南澳Ⅰ号的发现，为研究明代中晚期海上贸易提供了重要的线索和资料，为研究"漳州窑"、"汕头器"等陶瓷研究领域提供了不可多得的实物资料。

（崔　勇）

沉船海域全景

A Panoramic View of the Sea Area around the Shipwreck



沉船周围散落的铜钱
Bronze Coins Scattered around the Shipwreck



水下录像
Under-water Video Recording



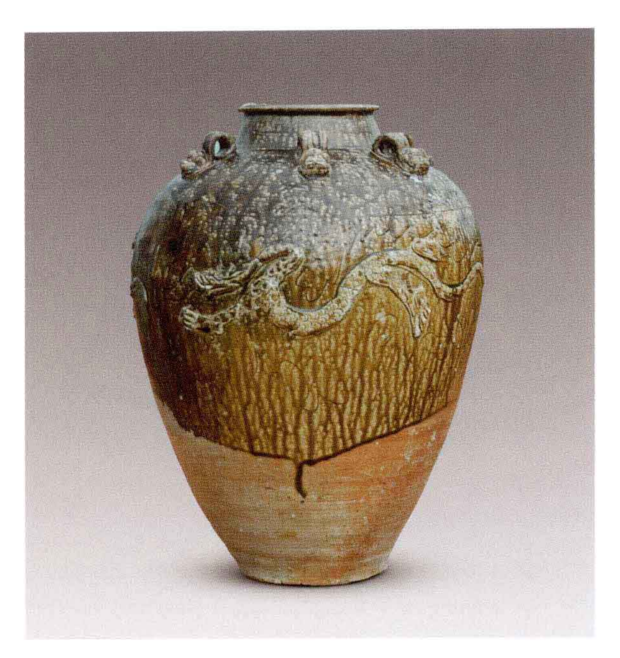
水下文物
Under-water Cultural Relics



水下文物
Under-water Cultural Relics



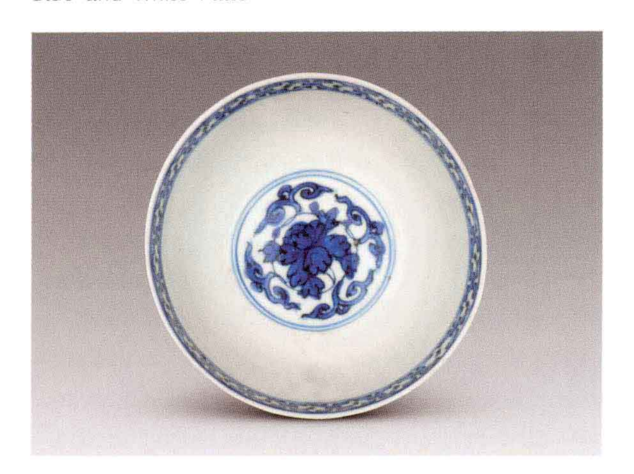
在船上整理出水瓷器
Sorting on the Ship the Porcelain from under Water



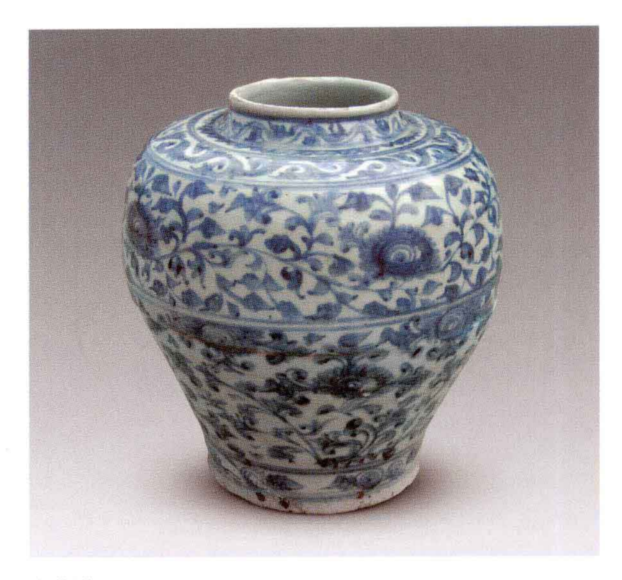
贴塑龙纹瓷罐
Porcelain Jar with Appliqué Dragon Design



青花盘
Blue and White Plate



青花碗
Blue and White Bowl



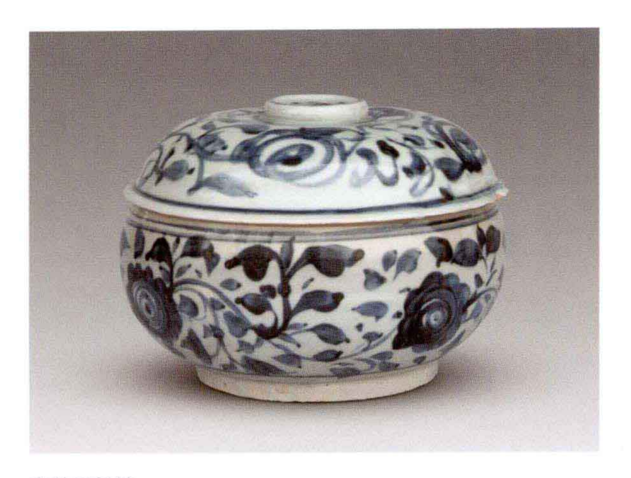
青花罐
Blue and White Jar



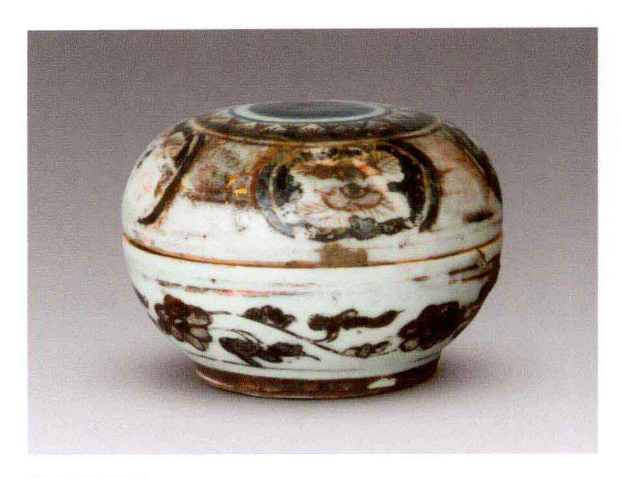
青花凤纹盘
Blue and White Phoenix Design Plate



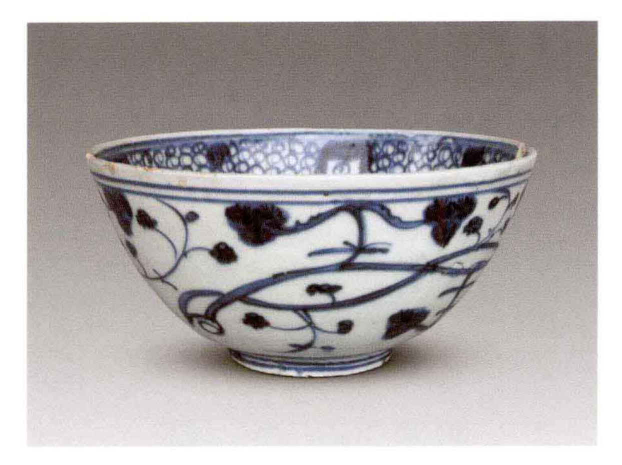
青花碗底款
Bottom Inscription of a Blue and White Bowl



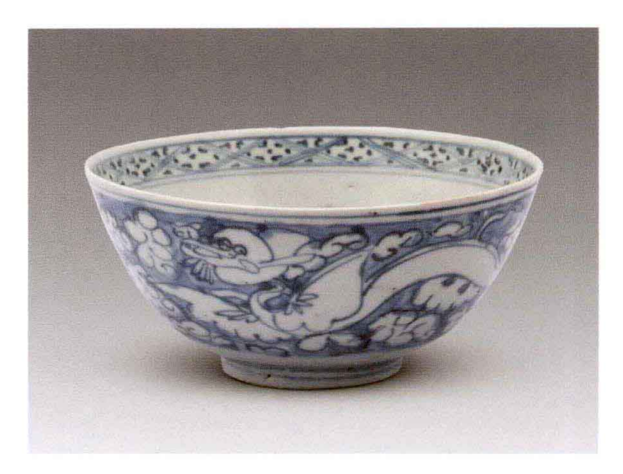
青花带盖钵
Covered Blue and White *Bo* Bowl



描金五彩粉盒
Gold-drawn Polychrome Powder Box



青花葡萄纹碗
Blue and White Bowl with Grape Design



青花鹰龙纹碗
Blue and White Bowl with Eagle and Dragon Design

The shipwreck "Nan'ao-I" is situated in the sea area southeast of Nan'ao County, Guangdong Province, about two sea miles apart from Nan'ao Island in minimum distance. In April to July 2010, the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage carried out a joint excavation to explore the shipwreck, and preliminarily finished the survey, under-water video recording, photo-taking and drawing of its main part. The ship body measures about 27m in length and 7.5m in maximum width, and points roughly to the north-and-south with an azimuth of about 13°. As presently ascertained, there are 13 cargo holds in the ship. Outside the sides of Cargo Hold N8 and neighboring cargo holds, abundant cultural relics were found in thin layers. It suggests that when the ship was split and sunk downward, a part of cargos were poured to the outside. The objects yielded from the water total more than 11,000, including over 10,000 porcelain articles, above 100 metal artifacts and over 150 strings of bronze coins. Judged by its features, the porcelain must go back to the late Ming Period, from the Jiajing to the Wanli reigns and may be products from civil factories in the coastal areas of Southeast China, such as those at Jiangxi Jingdezhen, Fujian Zhangzhou and Guangdong Meizhou and Chaozhou. The discovery of "Nan'ao-I" provided important clues for researching into the maritime trade of the middle and late Ming Period.

山东聊城

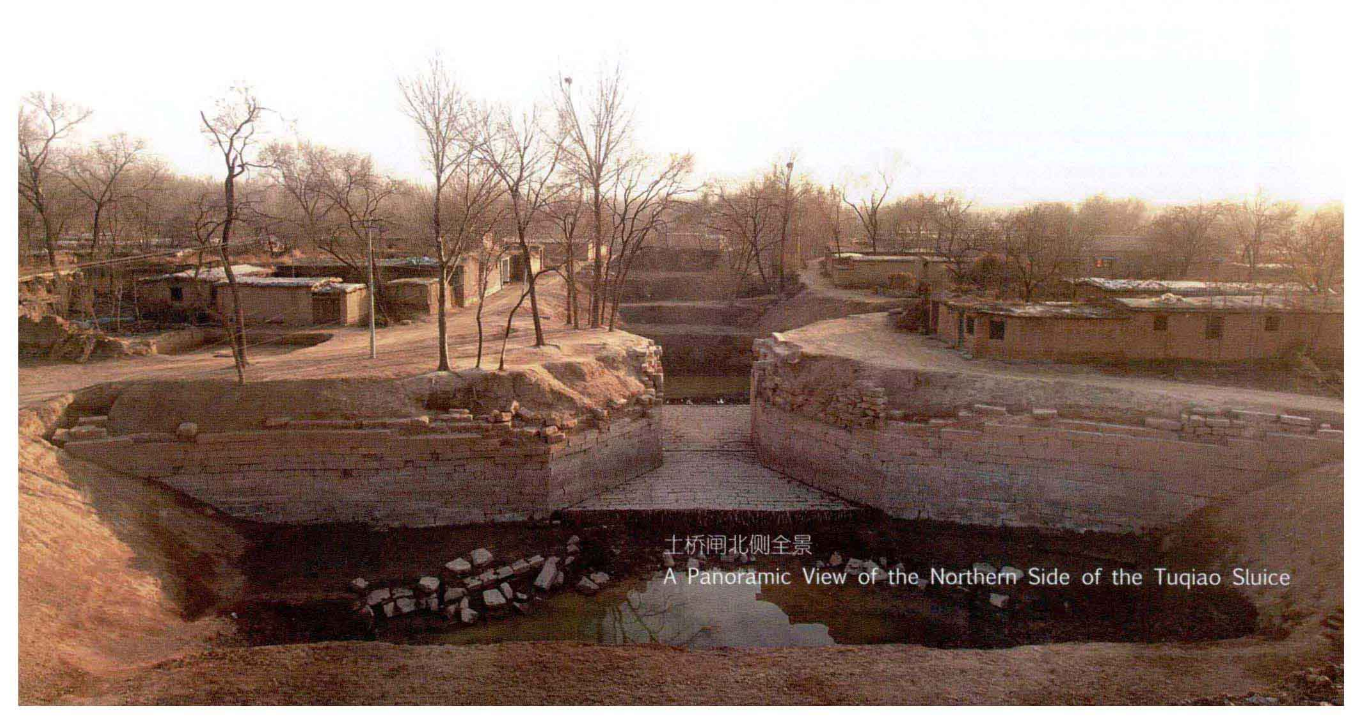
明清土桥闸遗址

TUQIAO SLUICE-SITE OF THE MING-QING PERIOD IN LIAOCHENG, SHANDONG

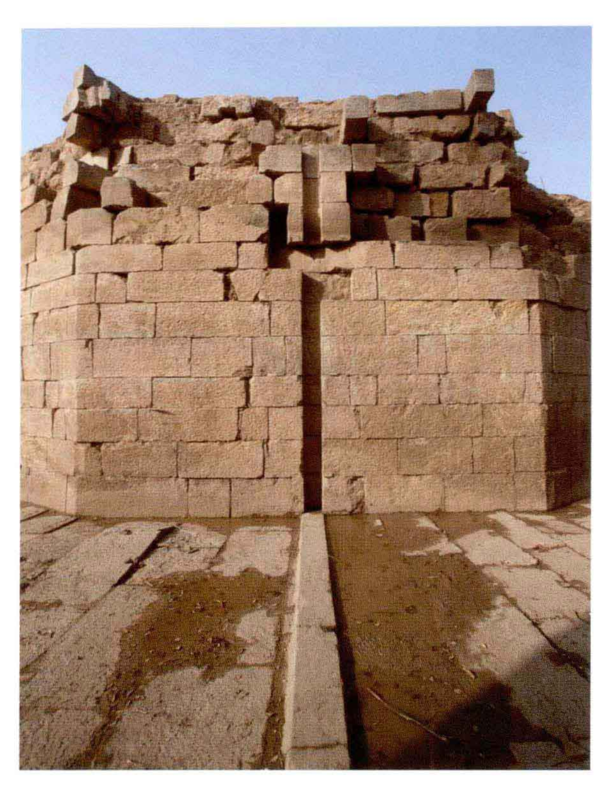
土桥闸遗址位于聊城市东昌府区梁水镇土闸村中，为京杭大运河的重要设施。土桥闸建于明成化七年（1471年），清乾隆二十三年（1758年）拆修。由闸、月河、东侧闸墩上大王庙、上下游的进水闸和减水闸等组成。据文献记载，闸两侧还建有浅铺。

2010年8～12月，山东省文物考古研究所、聊城市文物局、东昌府区文物管理所联合，对土桥闸遗址进行了考古发掘。我们对闸进行了全面清理，对东侧闸墩上的大王庙遗址进行了部分发掘。同时确定了月河的位置与深度，对下游的减水闸进行了确定，并调查清代穿运涵洞一座。出土瓷、陶、铜、玉、石、铁器近万件，还有石碑两方。

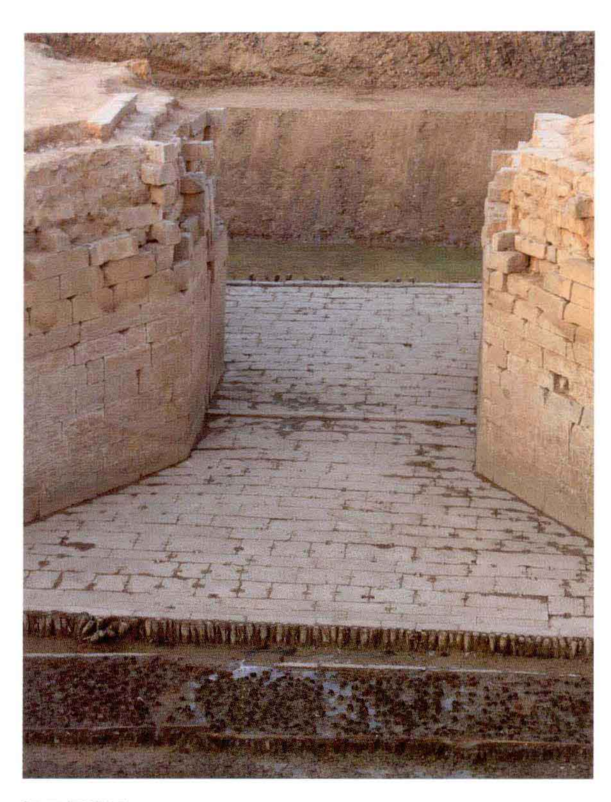
通过发掘，我们对闸的基本结构和建造程序有了比较清楚的认识。首先在河底砸木桩做好基础，其上用大石块平铺闸口底部。用石块垒砌闸墩外墙，内侧用三合土填塞夯打形成闸墩。石块上凿燕尾槽，上下、前后或左右间用铁钔连接。在闸口的南侧底部，用侧立石板保护闸口平铺底板，立板南侧砸入地下数排木桩，再立东西向侧立木板，外侧砸入地下两排木桩以加固。在闸口北侧底部，侧立石板保护闸口底部平铺底板，北侧立数排木桩加固侧立石板。在东、西闸墩立墙北侧，立数排木桩保护石墙，木桩上发现部分横盖平板，用铁钉与立桩相连。木桩北侧砌斜弧形石墙，石墙上部石块间及其南侧平铺数层青砖，形成保护斜坡。在闸北西侧立桩上残存有较厚的



土桥闸北侧全景
A Panoramic View of the Northern Side of the Tuqiao Sluice



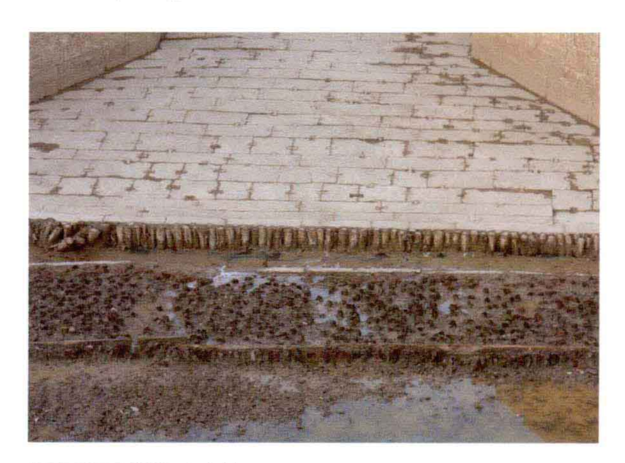
闸槽与闸门槛石
Sluice Channel and Threshold Stone



闸口与底板
Sluice Opening and Bottom



土桥闸南侧全景
A Panoramic View of the Southern Side of the Tuqiao Sluice



闸底板及南侧直立木桩
Sluice Bottom and the Piles on the Southern Side

白灰渣土，可能为建闸施工时残留。东、西闸墩的北侧用木桩、石墙、砖墙相结合，形成坚实的保护设施。

闸由闸口、迎水、燕翅、分水、燕尾、裹头、东西闸墩，以及南北侧底部保护石墙和木桩组成。闸口呈长方形，南北长6.8、东西宽6.2、深7.5米。由底部石板、立墙、闸槽组成，底部用长方形石块铺垫而成。底板的中部有东西向的闸门门槛石一条，东、西立墙用大型石块砌筑而成。东西两侧立墙上各有竖向闸槽一道，在砌筑立墙的大石块上雕凿而成。原用厚木板作闸门，起到存、放水的作用。

月河位于闸的东侧，呈南北长的不规则半圆形，南北长350、东西宽180米。东部外侧修筑大

堤，其西侧借用运河大堤。

大王庙位于东侧闸墩上，因民房占压仅清理北半部。暴露部分南北长7、东西进深5米，残高0.2～0.6米。房内地面用青砖平铺而成。房子坐东朝西。东侧墙基内平铺一“康熙二十八年抚院明文”石碑。由房子在闸墩上的分布看，南北宽度在12米左右，应为南北三间。

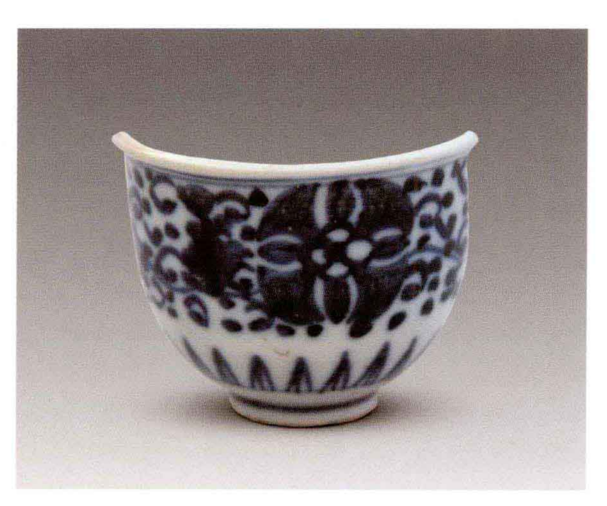
在闸北运河东侧大堤确定减水闸一个，地面残存一大石块。减水闸北400米处有一清代穿运涵洞，现存西侧进水口和东侧出水口，用青砖垒砌直墙，顶部用石块券顶。

本次发掘出土瓷器近万件，主要有明清时期的青花瓷、青瓷、白瓷、青白瓷、蓝釉瓷器、粉彩、釉上彩等，器形有碗、盘、壶、杯、盒、人物塑像等。瓷器底款繁多，有年号款、陶人款、吉语款。年款中部分可能系仿造。还发现少量宋元时期瓷片，有碗、盘、罐等。

出土铁器数百件，有生活用具、船上用具、造船或加固船板器具、闸相关设施附件等，主要有铁钔、木桩铁套、戈状钩刺、铁箍、环、钩、网坠、刀、锯、锚、锔钉等。另出有闸上使用的镇水兽，以及少量的陶、石建筑构件。

土桥闸东西50余米，闸口宽6米多，深达7～8米，建造精细，坚固结实，充分反应了我国古代建筑与治水工程之技术高超。

（李振光　孙淮生　吴志刚　于忠胜　吴明新）



成化款青花瓷杯
Blue and White Cup with the Dating Inscription “Chenghua 成化” on the Bottom



嘉庆款青花瓷盘
Blue and White Plate with the Dating Inscription “Jiaqing 嘉庆” on the Bottom



花鸟纹青花瓷碗
Blue and White Bowl with Flower and Bird Design

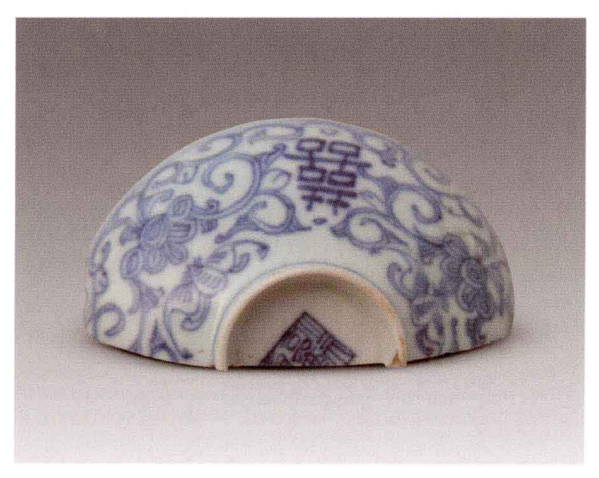


六出秋葵纹青花瓷盘
Blue and White Plate with Six-petal-sunflower Design

The Tuqiao Sluice-site is located at Liangshui Town in Liaocheng City, Shandong Province. It was built in the seventh year of the Ming Chenghua Reign (AD1471) as one of the important installations of the Beijing—Hangzhou Grand Canal and was repaired in the 23rd year of the Qing Qianlong Reign (1758). In August to December 2010, the Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and other institutions carried out archaeological excavation on the site. The sluice measures over 50m in length from the west to the east, above 6m in width for the opening and 7–8m in depth. It is built of large-sized stone blocks shaped by chiseling, which are tightly joined with U-shaped iron fasteners each fixed in a pair of neighboring concavities on the stones. In addition, the excavators also brought to light a part of the Dawang Temple-site on the eastern side of the sluice and discovered there a culvert of the Qing Period. The unearthed objects are rich in variety, falling into porcelain, pottery, bronzes, jades, ironware and stone implements and steles. The porcelain articles number approximately 10,000, produced mainly in the Ming-Qing Period and belonging to the bowl, plate, pot, cup, box, human sculpture and other classes. According to the bottom inscriptions, they date from the Ming Yongle Reign through the Qing Daoguang Period. The iron artifacts total several hundreds, including everyday utensils, mariner's implements, ship making and board solidifying tools, and accessories of sluice installations.



龙纹青花瓷碗
Blue and White Bowl with Dragon Design



双喜青花瓷盒盖
Blue and White Box Cover with Happiness Symbolizing Design



石质镇水兽
Stone Water-guarding Animal



戈形铁钩刺
Iron Implements



湖南永顺老司城遗址

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAOSICHENG CITY-SITE IN YONGSHUN, HUNAN

永顺老司城位于永顺县城以东19.5公里的灵溪河畔，地属灵溪镇司城村。据地方志记载，老司城建于南宋绍兴五年（1135年），废弃于清雍正四年（1727年）的改土归流。湖南省文物考古研究所此前先后三次对老司城进行过调查与发掘。2010年5月到2010年12月底，湖南省文物考古研究所再次对老司城遗址进行考古发掘。到目前为止，发掘工作已取得多项重大收获。

大西门位于宫殿区西侧，门道由卵石砌成的路面、台级与红石条砌成的路面、台级组成，下接右街的卵石街道，并与古码头相连，上与宫殿区内的道路相接，门道左侧发现一处门楼建筑。门道两侧的城墙以红砂岩错缝平铺叠砌，西北部城墙保存完整，最高处高达6米，尽显土司宫城的恢宏气势。

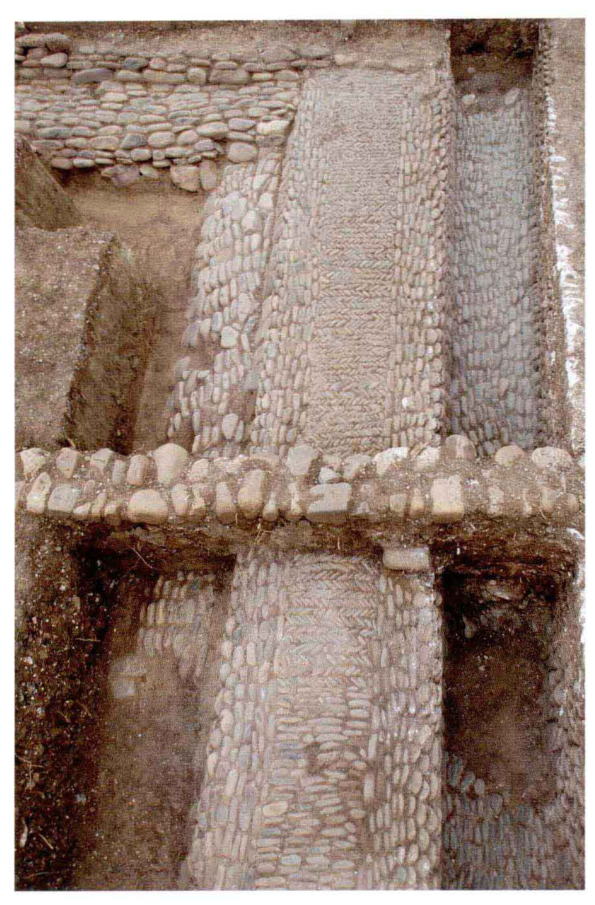
通过揭露南城墙区域的后期废弃堆积，目前已呈现出清晰的城墙、卵石环城道路、城内建筑、完整的排水系统、水沟上的石桥、门道等丰富的遗迹，它们充分地反映出老司城建筑所达到的水平。

紫金山墓地位于老司城东南郊，是明代永顺土司的王室墓地。墓室多用特制的浮雕青砖为基，以青砖起券，头部设神龛，浮雕青砖饰有人物及宝相花、卷草纹、云纹等图案，两壁设有门窗，棺床以青砂石板平铺，有的饰有七星图。墓葬分为单室、双室、三室，其中三室墓前设回廊，三室贯通。整个陵园的地表由墓葬封土、拜台、“八字”山墙、花带缠腰过道、南北神道及石像生、照壁等遗迹组成，这一发现对于复原明代土司王室陵园的整体面貌具有重要价值。

这次发掘的土司墓中，彭世麒、彭宗舜、彭翼南都是永顺土司中功勋卓著的人物，多次征战，屡建奇功。他们曾带领士兵抗击倭寇，立下赫赫战功。墓地中出土的彭世麒、彭宗舜、彭翼



宫殿区发掘现场
Excavation-site of the Palace Area



宫殿区道路和排水沟
Road and Drain in the Palace Area



地下排水系统
Underground Drainage



铺卵石的街道
Pebble-paved Street



紫金山墓地
Graveyard on Mt. Zijin

南及一些土司眷属的墓志铭，还是研究土司社会的珍贵史料。

这次在对永顺土司核心区域的调查中，新发现土司时期遗址20多处，包括烽火台、军事关卡、土司庄园、古墓群、宗教遗址、石刻题铭等，对军事设施、宗教中心、墓葬区、休闲区、王族封邑的空间分布有了更全面的认识。

在对永顺土司辖下三州六洞区域的调查中，通过对九龙蹬古城堡、龙潭城等重要遗址的调查与试掘，已经取得许多重要线索，有望在土司早期史迹的研究方面获得突破。

（柴焕波）


土司钓鱼台
Fishing Terrace of Border Governor-chieftains


石刻题铭
Stone-engraved Inscription

Laosicheng City was the capital of the Yongshun Border Government-chiefdom. Its site is located 19.5 km east of the seat of Yongshun County, Western Human Autonomous Prefecture, lying close to Mt. Zijin, with the Lingxi River skirting the county seat from the northeastern to the southwestern side. According to historical records, the city was built in the 5th year of the Shaoxing Reign, Southern Song Period (AD1135) and abandoned in the 4th year of the Qing Yongzheng Reign (1727). Previously, the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology made survey and excavation on the site three times. In May to December 2010, they carried out there again an survey and excavation, which resulted in the discovery of the western gate of the palace area, southern city-wall and drainage, and the graveyard of the Ming Period border governor-chieftains and their relatives (Mt. Zijin Graveyard). The objects from the burial ground include the epitaphs of a few famous border governors and their relatives, which furnished valuable data to researching into local society. The present survey discovered over 20 sites of the border government-chiefdom period, including beacon towers, military passes, border governor-chieftains' manors, ancient tombs, religious sites and stone inscriptions, which provided still more complete knowledge of the layout of the city. As the political, economic, military and cultural center of the ancient Yongshun Government-chiefdom, the Laosicheng city-site with its unearthed material data has important significance to studying into the then state system, national relationship and the Tujia Nationality's culture.


老司城遗址出土的雕花砖
Brick with Carved Design from the Laosicheng City-site


土司墓地出土的金器
Gold-ware from the Border Governor-chieftain Graveyard